AUCTION SALES.
By ELISON & FOSTER.
GREAT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
OF
One Hundred
Choice Boulevard Lots
FRONTING
ON SOUTH HALSTED,
Green, Peoria, Sangamon, and Morgan-sts.,
CORNER OF
HALSTED-ST. AND FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. BOULEVARD,
MONDAY,
NOVEMBER 4, 1872,
ON THE PREMISES.

These lots are in Subdivision of the ... the S. E. 1-4 of Section 8, 38, 14. ... splendidly located, being on Halsted ... within 900 feet of the boulevard ... improvements, and are of easy access ... P. Ft. W. & Chicago Railway ... property is very desirable for residences ... located in a district where property is ... rising in value, the present excellent ... vantages for an investment or speculation.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN
will leave Madison-st. Depot at 10 o'clock a.m., on day of sale, stopping at Burlington, ... Archery, Trumbull-st., ... Rock Island Car Shops, returning at ... o'clock p. m.

A FREE LUNCH
will also be provided. Terms of Sale, 1-4 ... Purchaser assumes $100 on each lot ... 3d of September, 1875. Balance in ... two years, or in instalments of three ... months, as preferred, with interest on deferred payments at 8 per cent, payable annually. 5 per cent discount will be made for ... TITLE PERFECT. A complete abstract of title will be furnished to every purchaser, and warrantee deed given. The accommodations are ample for all who wish to attend this sale, or take a free ride and view improvements in that locality. ... per cent deposit will be required at time of sale. ELISON & FOSTER, Auct'rs.

Dry Goods,
CLOTHING, WOOLLENS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.,
... on WEDNESDAY morning, Nov. 6, at ... at our salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st. ... this sale main consignments which must be ... of shippers.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

613 WEST LAKE-ST.
FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
AT AUCTION.
We will sell at auction on Wednesday morning, Nov. 6, ... o'clock, at store No. 613 West Lake-st., the ...
FURNITURE DEALER
retiring from business, consisting of new FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., &c. ... secure undoubted bargains at the whole ...
ELISON & FOSTER, Auct.

BANKRUPT STOCK
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Clothing, Piece Goods, etc.
AT AUCTION
ON
THURSDAY Morning, Nov. 7, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
At our SALES ROOMS, 85 and 87 Market-st.
By order of GEO. B. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SOUTH SIDE
Residence Property
AT AUCTION,
Friday, November 8, at 2 o'clock p. m.
ON THE PREMISES.
House and Lot No. 750 Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., east front.
The house has eight rooms, lot 42 feet front by 155 feet deep. Title perfect, with abstract. Terms of Sale, $2,000 cash, $2,000 in ... balance in five years with 10 per cent interest. Cottage Grove-av. cars run past the property.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.
Dry Goods,
... Goods, Hosiery, Knit Goods, Notions, &c.,
... a large line of ... KID and BERLIN GLOVES
AT AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 5, AT 9½ A. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

WE HAVE ANOTHER LARGE LINE
OF THOSE
Rochester and New York City ... Women's, Misses' and Children's Serge, Foxed, Oil, Goat and Button and Polish
BOOTS & SHOES
THAT WE SHALL SELL
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.
... mind that the above are in addition to our usual ... Sale of
... Boys' and Youths', Women's, Misses', and Children's Wear.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

PROMPT DELIVERY
FALL BOOTS AND SHOES
... may be bought at ... arranged for, and buyers can depend ... ELEGANT STOCK and GET THEIR GOODS HOME PROMPTLY.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

GREAT LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
EASTERN FURNITURE
... received, and housekeepers will find ... to make an effort to attend its sale at auction ... TUESDAY, Nov. 7, at 9½ a. m., by
GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.
OUR SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
Of Thursday, Nov. 7, at 9 1-2 a. m.
... still more attractive than any of our ... large sales of
... China Ware, German ... and Fancy Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1872. NUMBER 77.

MUSICAL.

W. W. KIMBALL'S
PIANO ROOMS,
Wabash-av., cor. Thirteenth-st.

... for sale on MONDAY, Nov. 4, and thereafter ... the following second-hand Pianos:
... Boardman & Gray....... $100
... Boardman & Gray....... 150
... Boardman & Gray....... 200
... Boardman & Gray....... 200
... Fischer, handsomely carved....... 250
... Haines Bros', nearly new....... 250
.... 250
.... 175
... Lighte & Co., nearly new....... 275
.... 125
.... 300
... is called to our large stock of NEW PIANOS ... manufacturers, at terms and prices to suit ...
W. W. KIMBALL,
Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st.

HORSE MEDICINE.
FOR THE
SICK HORSES.
From the Illinois Staats Zeitung.
... advise all the owners of horses to apply to Dr. Hofolk, Veterinary Surgeon for the CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT for help. Dr. Hofolk's patients show the ... of the malady in the mildest form only. He ... preventive medicine. His own horse, which he ... from morn till night, is as lively as a cricket. Dr. ... has been a surgeon in the Prussian Cavalry, and ... at the celebrated Berlin College. He can ... at ... West Madison-st., or his medicine can be ... Apothecary, corner West Madison and ... Don't fail to give the Doctor a call.

HORSE DISEASE.
EUREKA.
CAPTAIN WRIGHT, late of H. B. M.'s service, is ... to supply a cheap and sure preventive against, ... for, the "horse disease" now epidemic in ... His long experience in the East Indies and ... warrants the guarantee that his Eureka will ... as either a curable or cathouse effectually in 24 hours. ... be returned in all cases wherein the article ... be represented. ... interfere with the appetite or exercise of the ... accompany each box.
CAPTAIN WRIGHT,
West Madison-st., Room 3, Chicago.

POLITICAL.
National Liberty League
... changes on the Grant or Greeley tickets ... dates for Congress, but, laying aside ... will endeavor to defeat, on either ticket, ... men and the Legislature who are ... and in favor of abridging the liberty ... of the working people, upon whom we all ... support, and in whom we and the whole ... much. The League will support candidates ... either the Grant or Greeley ticket who are good ... opposed to fanaticism in all forms, temperate ... and fearless in defence of the right. The ... will place in the hands of the sensible people of ... the Grant and Greeley tickets, confident of ... and thereby securing the removal from our ... infamous Liquor law. It was resolved, at a ... of the League, that all members would, on ... election, close their places of business, repair ... and work for the success of our ticket.
... BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

TREES.
CHOICE FOREST TREES.
... now prepared to transplant any quantity of Forest ... and warrant them to grow thriftily. For the ... of our work we refer to the big trees planted by ...
... Grand-av. and in Lincoln Park.
... desiring trees transplanted during the coming ... please hand in their orders early, so we can ... ground before the frost sets in.
NELSON & BENSON,
... LaSalle-st., basement of Boone's Block.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE!
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
... 268 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.
PHILIP A. HOYNE,
United States Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for ... and Territory, Notary Public, No. 3 Republic ... 137 and 139 LaSalle-st.

REMOVAL.
... UFELDT & BALL
... moved their Law Office to Room 25, No. 156 East ...-st., near LaSalle.

RANGES.
... N RANGES,
... Hotels, Restaurants, and Families.
... HEATING APPARATUS,
CLOGSTON'S PATENT.
... made on application to
... SMITH & MOOERS,
... West Washington-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.
BOLTS.
... NTAL BOLT WORKS,
... GREENE, CLARKE & CO.,
... NE BOLTS, LAG SCREWS, ... BOLTS, TURN BUCK- ... any description of bolt ... Works corner Market and ...
... KE, ABBOTT & CO.,
... Madison-st., sole agents

FURNITURE.
... & THOMALEN
... WASHINGTON-ST.
... AND MEDIUM
FURNITURE.
... sales, small profits, low prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.
... and Twine Boxes,
... Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

CLOTHS, SUITINGS, &c.
Cloths, Suitings, &c.
AT WHOLESALE.
Are now offering a large line of
Fine Scotch and English Suitings and Pant Goods,
Best English Kerseys and Meltons,
West of England Cloths and Doeskins.
Our stock will be found complete in all Goods and Trimmings adapted to first-class Merchant Tailoring trade, which we shall offer very cheap for next thirty days.
Madison & Market-sts.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.
SECOND
GRAND GIFT CONCERT.
Half a Million Dollars in Bank to Pay all Gifts.
$100,000 for only $10.
The Second Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, will positively and unequivocally take place in the great hall of the Library Building, at Louisville, Ky., SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1872, (time extended from Sept. 28), and on that day and no other, the following magnificent Cash Gifts will be distributed by lot to ticket-holders as follows:

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH			$100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT			50,000
1 Cash Gift....... $25,000	4 Cash Gifts....	$2,000 each	
1 Cash Gift....... 20,000	15 Cash Gifts....	1,000 each	
1 Cash Gift....... 15,000	20 Cash Gifts....	900 each	
1 Cash Gift....... 10,000	21 Cash Gifts....	800 each	
1 Cash Gift....... 9,000	25 Cash Gifts....	700 each	
1 Cash Gift....... 8,000	32 Cash Gifts....	600 each	
1 Cash Gift....... 7,000	40 Cash Gifts....	500 each	
1 Cash Gift....... 6,000	50 Cash Gifts....	400 each	
1 Cash Gift....... 5,000	60 Cash Gifts....	300 each	
1 Cash Gift....... 4,000	100 Cash Gifts....	200 each	
1 Cash Gift....... 3,000	612 Cash Gifts....	100 each	

TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH, $500,000.
The money to pay all these gifts is now upon deposit and set apart for that purpose in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26, 1872.
This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert Fund, $500,000 of which is held by this bank, as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky, to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.
R. S. VEACH, Cashier.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.
Tickets are numbered from 1 to 100,000, the greater portion of which are already sold, and persons who wish to participate in this splendid distribution must order at once. All sales of tickets on behalf of the management are peremptorily ordered to be closed on Nov. 25. Gov. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has charge of the business arrangements of the Concert, to whom orders may be addressed. Orders for tickets and full information given by F. I. DIBBLE & CO., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, and No. 24½ East Washington-st., Indianapolis, Ind., general supply for the West. Buyers throughout the West should order from these points to secure the earliest possible returns by mail or express. Orders for tickets will also be received at the stores of PHILLIPS & HANNA, 387 State-st., and 234 Wabash-av.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 833 State-st.; HORTON & BROTHER, 637 West Lake-st.; EMERSON & STOTT, West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., Chicago.

UNDERWEAR.
UNDERWEAR.
Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere.
HOSIERY,
Of all weights, adapted to the season, in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Handling quantities of these extra fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.
WILSON BROS.
318 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago,
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

GENERAL NOTICES.
NOTICE.
We announce to our customers that no delay will occur in the prompt shipment of Goods from us, as we have secured Oxen to do our hauling in case our horses become disabled from the effects of the epidemic.
RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW.

To Coal Consumers.
All parties having Coal bought of me, and not yet delivered, are requested to call and arrange for the delivery of the same at once, as I anticipate trouble in delivering on account of the horse disease making its appearance in the city.
ROBERT LAW.

GLOVES.
CHOSSON'S
CELEBRATED
KID & CASTOR GLOVE.
From 1 to 6 Buttons.
Black, White, Light, Mode, and Dark. All the new fancy colors to match the prevailing shades of Silk and Dress Goods. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
NEW YORK,
Sole Agents for the United States.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
... WASHINGTON-ST.
FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales.
Forsyth's Warehouse,
46 S. DESPLAINES-ST.

FINANCIAL.
Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
... HUBBARD, Jr.,
163 East Washington-st.

WASHINGTON.

The Government Sues to Recover the Value of the Piedmont Railroad.

The Inter-Oceanic Canal—Another Darien Expedition.

The Exodus of Government Officials.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE EXODUS OF OFFICIALS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—There is at this time present in Washington but one Cabinet officer, Attorney General Williams, and not more than a sixth of the other Government officers, the heads of bureaus, chief clerks, clerks, messengers, employes, etc., and the business of the country will be made to assume a trivial part, as compared with the requirements of the Grant party. During the past week or two leaves of absence have been granted to all in Government service who intended to vote for Grant, and half-rate tickets obtained for them over the railroads; while those who do not openly declare for Grant, if they desire to go home, must pay full fare, and, in many cases have the time of absence deducted from the thirty days of leave every year, which the rules permit. This arrangement is nominally made by the State Associations, which are made up of office-holders, and act for the Administration, but it is understood, not only by everybody here, but by the railroads that this privilege is intended for the benefit of the Administration.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC REPORT.

The report of the Commissioners to examine the Northern Pacific Railroad has not yet been submitted to the Interior Department, and, so far as known, has not been begun. It will probably be ready as soon as certain maps and papers arrive from Minnesota. The report will be short and signed by the three Commissioners. It will be very favorable to the road, and will probably have nothing to say about the corrupt Rings that have such a hold upon its destinies.

AN IMPORTANT LAWSUIT

has just been instituted by the Treasury Department in the United States Circuit Court of Richmond, Va., for the recovery of the value of the Piedmont Railroad, which connects Danville, Va., with Greensboro, N. C. The claim of the Treasury Department is based upon the assumption that this property was constructed by the Confederate Government in 1861. It is further set forth that the money and supplies to finish and equip the road were furnished by the Confederate Government, and that engineer officers of the Confederate army were entrusted with the moneys and building of the road, which was only fifty miles long, but which made a swift and sure connection with other railroads of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and other Southern States, which was indispensable to the military operations of the Confederate Government. On this suit the consequential damage is invoked to show that the inevitable result of the war was simply prolonged through the agency of this road. The allegations minutely set forth that every dollar of money, every pound of bacon, every ton of iron rails, laborers, white and black, locomotives and cars which were necessary for the construction and running of the Piedmont Railroad, was furnished by the Confederate States Government. But through some curious and intricate manipulation of affairs, the Richmond & Danville Railroad obtained entire possession of the Piedmont Railroad. It is proposed to make the present a test suit to cover several similar cases which are reported to exist. The Government is fortified by recent French and English decisions, showing that the property of the Confederate Government belonged to the United States.

THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN CANAL.

It is announced that during the coming winter another survey will be made of the Isthmus of Darien, and the expedition will be divided into two bodies, one to commence at Darien and the other at Nicaraqua, the former being under command of Commander Edward P. Lull, of the United States Navy. Commencing in 1869-70, Commander Selfridge has followed up his Darien Canal project with an energy and perseverance truly remarkable, and if that had been all that was required he would have solved the problem long ago, and we should by this time have a canal under way across the Isthmus of Darien. On his expedition of last year, he found a route by which a canal can be put across the Isthmus for about eighty-four millions, and his object this winter is to even better this. He will, with his party, consisting of Lieutenants Collins, Eaton, and Sullivan, of the Navy, cross the Isthmus by rail to Panama, and there join one of the vessels of the Pacific fleet, in which he will proceed down the coast to the place decided upon for striking across the Isthmus, which will be a point from which the navigable waters of the Atrato River can be most readily reached. The survey will not occupy more than four months at the farthest, and leaving the United States on Jan. 1, 1873, the Darien expedition will be back by the first of the June following, which will be giving them ample time for all unavoidable delay. The Nicaragua Expedition will start earlier than the Darien, as the party is somewhat larger, and the surveys to be made are more extensive. Their operations will commence from the Atlantic coast, and their first point of departure will be Hampton Roads, whence a man-of-war will carry them to Greytown, which will be the headquarters of the expedition. The officers thus far detailed to assist in this important work are, Lieutenant-Commander Schielm, and Lieutenants Lutze, Mozer, and Hawley.

HEADSTONES.

A few weeks ago bids were opened for furnishing headstones for the National cemeteries by the Quartermaster General. The bids were referred to the Secretary of War to make a contract, but he was unable to do so, as by law he was required to give the contract to the lowest bidder, and the lowest bid being for a brick headstone, was declared unsuitable for the purpose, although very cheap. The question of awarding the contract was referred to the Attorney General for his decision, which, when given, was to the effect that the Secretary of War must give the contract to the lowest bidder, whose sample can, by any possibility, be called a headstone; also, that he cannot enter into a contract for a sum in excess of the existing appropriation, which is sufficient to pay for one-third of the stones needed. This leaves the Secretary without proper discretion as to what style, shape, and quality should be used, and he has, therefore, resolved to recommit the whole question to Congress at its next session. This ends the matter for a year at least, as it is not probable, in the next brief and crowded session of Congress, any action will be taken on this part of the Secretary's annual message. The amount of appropriation existing for this purpose is only $200,000, while it is estimated that it will require at least $600,000 for the purpose, and this under the impression that a cheap stone or block will be adopted.

[To the Associated Press.]

TREASURY MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase one million of bonds each Wednesday, and to sell one million of gold each Thursday, during the month of November.

CORNER-STONE LAID.

The corner-stone of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church was laid this afternoon, with imposing ceremonies, Archbishop Bailey conducting them.

DUBUQUE.

Shot in a Mistake—Incest—Important Railway Trial—Snow Storm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 2.—At LaCrosse, Wis., last night, a row occurred in a saloon between the proprietor, Wm. Wacker, and Wm. Fallon. On Policeman Clews' attempting to arrest Fallon, he broke and run. Clews fired at him, when he turned into an alley and escaped, but, the officer coming up and seeing a man standing in the alley, again fired, when some one exclaimed, "Clews you have shot me." It proved to be Wm. Frest, a provision merchant and prominent citizen, who was on his way home. The ball took effect under the shoulder, seriously, though it is thought he is not fatally, wounded.

Mail correspondence says citizens of Dayton Township, Bremen County, were thrown into a high state of excitement over the arrest of John Corkney, a prominent citizen of the place, charged with the heinous crime of incest with his own daughter, a young woman of 18. He was placed in jail, but was subsequently bailed out. On reaching home he committed suicide by poisoning himself. His wife died but a short time ago, which fact only adds to the enormity of the crime.

In the case of Biling against River Railroad Construction Company, which has been on trial for some days past, before the District Court of Buchanan County, the jury rendered a verdict of $15,481 in favor of the plaintiff, who claimed $20,000, while the Company was willing to allow him $12,000. The case will be appealed.

The first snow-storm of the season was reported to-day at Manson, Ia., near Sioux City.

NARROW ESCAPE.

The Floor of a Baptist Church in Evanston Gives Way.

The Congregation Precipitated Into the Basement.

No Lives Lost—Two Persons Injured.

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 3.—An unusually large audience assembled at the Baptist Church in this place, to-day, to witness the performance of the rite of baptism. The gallery and auditorium were densely packed with worshippers, and the services had just commenced, the Rev. F. L. Chapell officiating, when a cracking sound was heard, and, without further warning, the floor of the auditorium gave way, precipitating one-half the congregation into the basement, fourteen feet below. The shrieks of the people, the blinding dust, and the noise, made it a scene of indescribable confusion and horror. Fortunately, only two persons were seriously injured. One lady received severe internal injuries, and a student by the name of Wool had his foot crushed. The pews were piled on top of the fallen multitude, and the mystery is that many were not killed.

The floor to the vestibule also gave way and those in the gallery had to be let down into the basement and then passed up.

The church had been lately removed from its old site, and has been undergoing repairs. The carpenter assured the Trustees that it was safe, and no blame can be attached to them. The coolness displayed by the audience was remarkable. Many are doubtless injured who are not known.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—Senor Sagasta has come forward as a candidate for the lower house of the Cortes, from one of the provincial districts.

Senor Balagne, Minister of Finance in Sagasta's Cabinet, demands a prompt meeting of the Special Committee of the Cortes on impeachment, and a speedy trial of the charges against him and his colleagues.

The Republicans and advanced Radicals in the Cortes have resolved to push forward impeachment proceedings, notwithstanding Senor Zorilla's advice to the contrary.

The Queen of Spain is *enceinte*.

The Financial Committee of the Lower House has approved the Mortgage and Bank bills.

The drivers and stokers on the railway between the Basque Provinces and St. Nazaine have struck work for higher wages.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—Mr. Bancroft, the American Ambassador, soon after the Emperor's decision was rendered on the San Juan boundary question, applied to the Foreign Office for an account of the expenses incurred by the German Government in the course of the arbitration, with a view of reimbursement. He was informed, in reply, that the German Government had no bill of expenses against the United States.

STRASBOURG, Nov. 3.—The German Government will re-establish, next year, Counsels General in Alsace and Lorraine, in the same form in which they existed under the French dominion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The London *Telegraph*, of the 21st ult., says it is announced that the late Sir David Baxter has bequeathed the enormous sum of £500,000 to the Free Church of Scotland, and £50,000 to the University of Edinburgh.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The mass meeting at Hyde Park, to-day, in favor of amnesty for the Fenian convicts was very large and orderly. No attempt was made by the authorities to interfere with the proceedings. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted demanding the release of the prisoners.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—*Le Gaulois* has a report that Count Von Arnim has demanded of Thiers a disavowal of General Ducrat's order of the day, in which he speaks bitterly of the Germans.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—Counts Chotek and Vitzthum are about to exchange Ambassadorships, the former going to Madrid, and the latter to Brussells.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 26.—The town of Tuavista was destroyed by fire on the 16th of October. Loss estimated at $150,000.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 26—By mail.—The Legislature of Antigua voted a sum of money to enable the poor who had their houses blown down by the hurricane of 1871, to erect huts. The money was distributed, and, as a matter of political routine, the bill was sent to England, that it might receive the Queen's assent, and it has just been returned by the Secretary of State, vetoed by Her Majesty.

The recent riotous conduct on the part of the coolies of Demarara, resulted in the death of five of their number, and the wounding of six. The disturbance originated on the Devonshire estate, in a difficulty about wages. One coolie was arrested, and, when about to be tried, his associates, armed with cutlasses and cudgels, took possession of the estate, drove off the blacks, and threatened to kill the overseers. When the police arrived, the coolies became very defiant, and finally attacked the officers, who fired upon them, with the result stated above. A detachment of troops was sent to the scene, but the coolies had returned to work, and all was quiet.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 26.—Advices from Hayti state that the French Minister threatens to resort to the same measures taken by the Germany for the recovery of $54,000 due French citizens, and has sent for the French Admiral. The Hayticns have appealed to the liberality and humanity of President Thiers.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—Probabilities: For the Lower Lakes, and thence over the New England and Middle States, northerly winds, occasional rain, but clearing and clear weather for Monday. In the South Atlantic States, northerly to westerly winds, and generally clear weather. In the Gulf States, northerly to easterly winds, partly cloudy weather, with occasional coast rain. In the Northwest, and thence to Michigan and the Lower Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, and light, variable winds, with frosts, on Monday morning.

NEW YORK.

Further Details of the Donohue Assassination.

One of the Most Cold-Blooded Murders on Record.

Woodhull and Claflin Decline to Be Bailed by George Francis Train.

Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The killing of Thomas Donohue by John Scannel, in this city, last night, was, to all appearance, a most cold-blooded assassination. The tragedy is the sequel of a bloody feud between two political factions in the Eighteenth Ward. The late ex-Alderman Florence Scannel aimed at the leadership in that district, and was opposed by Donohue. Florence Scannel had several encounters with Donohue's friends, at different times. The last was in Donohue's place in the fall of 1870, in which a number of shots were exchanged. One of them struck Scannel in the body, and he died, after lingering nearly two months, in Bellevue Hospital. His adherents accused Donohue of firing the fatal shot, but the charge could not be substantiated. Soon after the fight, John Scannell and Donohue met in Third avenue and Eighteenth street, and the quarrel was reopened. It ended by Donohue being shot in the breast. He was long confined to his bed. John Scannel left the city for a time, but ventured to return about nine months ago. He was placed under bonds to keep the peace, but never relinquished his determination to kill the supposed slayer of his brother. Their meeting last night in Johnson's pool-selling rooms, on Broadway, and Twenty-eighth streets was not accidental. While Donohue was in the upper room John Scannell was seen in the crowd below by some of his acquaintances, who observed that he was laboring under suppressed excitement. When Donohue came down stairs he saw his former assailant, and turned pale. He stood irresolute for a few minutes, and then walked toward the exit. John Scannell glided swiftly towards him, placed a heavy navy revolver at the back part of his head, fired, and killed him instantly. Since his arrest, Scannell shows no signs of contrition.

WOODHULL AND CLAFLIN.

Mrs. Woodhull, and her sister, Tennie C. Claflin, continue in Ludlow Street Jail. The first-class cells for pay prisoners are all occupied, and the two notorious women are together in a scantily-furnished cell on the second floor. No one has come forward to bail them, except George Francis Train, whose offer was refused by the prisoners. They look upon themselves as predestined martyrs, Mrs. Woodhull, in particular, claiming that she has known from the first that she must suffer for her conscience's sake.

The *Herald* says of their nefarious newspaper operations: "It is alleged they combined a system of blackmail more odious than any known to history. It is stated to have been their custom to threaten respectable citizens, men and women, with the publication of charges against their honor, unless heavy sums were paid, and many weak persons are said to have complied with their villainous demands, rather than face a war with beings, whose motto is that of a vagabond. Instances are put forward in which proof-sheets, containing these unseemly libels, have been forwarded to intended victims."

MR. BEECHER

preached to an immense congregation in Plymouth Church to-day, selecting his text from Phillippians II.: 30. It was a brilliant exhortation to religious duty, containing no shade whatever of personal application. Members of Plymouth Church say neither the pastor nor the congregation will take any notice whatever of the Woodhull slanders.

FROUDE'S RIVAL.

Father Tom Burke has decided to reply to Mr. Froude's recent lectures on Ireland, and, beginning Nov. 12, will deliver a course of five lectures under the same titles as those selected by Mr. Froude. Mr. Burke's efforts will be in the form of a review of Mr. Froude's facts, and are to be written under the impression that Froude's historical data have assailed the honor of Ireland.

PERSONAL.

Governor Hoffman has arrived here, to remain until after election, in readiness to take any measures that may be necessary to protect citizens against intimidations and unlawful arrests.

Wachtel, the tenor, is announced to return to this country, in company with Lucca's German rival, Madame Mallinger.

Ocean Marine News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The whalers Marengo, Josephine, Europa, and Louise arrived. There are three whaling barks off the harbor. The British ship John O'Gaunt, forty-two days from Shanghai, has arrived. On September 27, John Cooksly, seaman, native of Bristol, died on board. The British bark Lockett, 178 days from London, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The steamer Wyanoke arrived to-day, from Norfolk, with the steamer Albemarle, from the same port, in tow. The Wyanoke picked up the Albemarle, with the loss of her rudder, off Hay Island, Oct. 30, and, during the gale, while bringing her to port, pulled out her bitts, bowsprit, and foremast, and parted the hawser several times. She had great difficulty in making the harbor.

Arrived—Steamer Parthia, from Liverpool.

The St. Paul & Pacific Railway.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—In reference to the reported suspension of work on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, the officers say that their road is being built independently of the Northern Pacific Road, the latter Company having no financial responsibility for its affairs, and that the temporary suspension of work on the Saint Vincient extension of the St. Paul line was caused by a misunderstanding with the Company's financial agents in Amsterdam, from whom all funds for the construction are forwarded.

Obituary.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—Wm. McPherson, one of the oldest, wealthiest and most prominent citizens, who has been sick for some weeks past, died, at his residence in the suburbs, last night. Mr. McPherson had been a resident of the city for thirty-three years, had been largely identified with the steamboat, railroad and real estate interests of the city, and, at the time of his death, was President of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company.

Burning of Two Petroleum Vessels.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Despatches received here announce the destruction by fire at St. Thomas, early on Nov. 1, of the barks S. T. Holbrook and Clara Lamb. The Holbrook sailed from this port for Antwerp on Sept. 17, and put into St. Thomas, disabled, where she was condemned, and was transferring her cargo of naphtha to the Lamb when she burned. The cargo was valued at $20,000.

Special to The Chicago Tribune.

Albany Live Stock Market.

WEST ALBANY, Nov. 3.—BEEVES—The market this week opened dull, the attendance of buyers being, in a great measure, composed of country dealers, who either did not want cattle, or, if they did, wanted them at their own prices. Holders, however, were firm in their demands for last week's rates, and consequently but few cattle changed hands. On Friday no improvement was perceptible, the threatening weather having a depressing effect on the market. Towards noon, however, the weather brightened and the market improved. There was a fair attendance of Eastern buyers, and a moderate business was done at seller's prices, holders refusing to sell a fraction below last week's rates. Yesterday brought its usual attendance of buyers for the New York and Brighton markets together with several from the river counties, and the brightness of the weather seemed to infuse spirit to the market. Buyers, however, seemed to be laboring under the impression that they could get cattle at their own figures, but in this they were disappointed. Holders were firm, and as the buyers wanted cattle, they had to pay the prices asked or go without. Still holders were anxious to sell, and preferred making a sacrifice to sending their cattle forward, and at the close of the market most of the offerings worth having were taken. The average quality this week is about the same as last. There were fewer tops, but the medium grades were better. The best here in market was 30 Southern Ohio steers, averaging 1,575 lbs, which brought 8c per lb; 4 premium Ohio steers, averaging 2,000 lbs, realized the same price, while the balance of the herd, averaging 1,800 lbs, fetched 7¾c. Good butchering steers sold from 6¼ to 7¼c, and Texan from 4½ to 5c.

The following are the receipts for the week in carloads as taken from the books of the Central Railroad: Monday, no cattle, 7 sheep, 66 hogs; Tuesday, 21 head of cattle, 7 sheep, 65 hogs; Wednesday, 7 head of cattle, 3 sheep, 47 hogs; Thursday, 79 head of cattle, 25 sheep, 66 hogs; Friday, 142 head of cattle, 24 sheep, 31 hogs; Saturday, 64 cattle, 9 sheep, 36 hogs; Sunday, 8 cattle, 5 sheep, 58 hogs; total, 321 cattle, 80 sheep, 391 hogs, no horses.

MILCH COWS—Few received, and these were purchased for the Southern market. The market rules high for good milkers from $75@100 having been realized.

WORKING OXEN.—A good demand existed this week for working oxen, and they were eagerly bought up at 6@6½c per lb. Buyers seemed determined to have them, cost what they would, and, therefore, all offerings were quickly taken at seller's prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The average quality of sheep has been better than last week, and of lambs it has been fully as good. A good general demand has been manifested. The ruling price for fine lambs is 6¼@8c.

HOGS—Market firm, with a good demand. Prices are the same as quoted on Friday, viz.: For State, $4.80@5.25; and Western, 5¼@5½c.

POLITICAL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATOR TRUMBULL AT CHARLESTON.

MATTOON, Ill., Nov. 2, 1872.—The largest political mass meeting of the campaign, in this part of the State, was held in Charleston, this afternoon. The whole east side of the Court House square was one solid mass of human beings. An excursion train of twelve cars, the largest known here since 1856, went from Mattoon to do honor to the distinguished speaker, Illinois' gifted Senator, Lyman Trumbull. At least seven thousand people assembled to listen to the truth as spoken by an honest man. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. O. B. Pictin, who, in words of glowing tribute to the man whose public acts emblazon the brightest pages of American history, introduced the distinguished speaker. Mr. Trumbull, for two hours and a half, in an effort acknowledged to be the best heard during the campaign, pointed out the abuses and corruptions of the Administration, and indicated the only way they can be corrected, viz., the election of Greeley and Brown and the success of Liberalism everywhere. At the close of Senator Trumbull's speech, the Hon. James Schofield was loudly called for, and responded by a convincing speech to the Democracy. His remarks were vociferously applauded, and produced a marked effect upon the audience. A more earnest, enthusiastic gathering never assembled in Coles County.

The Hon. John Cunningham and other Liberals of this county have done noble service during the campaign, and their reward will come on next Tuesday, by a rousing majority for Greeley and Brown and the whole Liberal ticket in Coles County.

LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION AT DUBUQUE.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 3.—The Liberal Demonstration on Saturday night, was the great political event of the campaign in Dubuque. The members of the Greeley and Brown club to the number of 500, headed by a band of music, paraded the streets, making a very fine appearance, after which it proceeded to the City Hall, where the Hon. John T. Stoneman, Liberal Democratic nominee for Congress in the Third District, and Rev. J. B. Erbans delivered stirring, enthusiastic speeches. The latter gentleman spoke in German, and was followed by Dr. E. A. Guilbert, B. B. Richards and S. P. Adams. The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Hon. John T. Stoneman, Rev. J. B. Erbans, and three times three for Greeley and Brown.

HOW CAMERON WILL REWARD THE FAITHFUL IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—It is stated by prominent Philadelphians, now here, that the Cameron Ring of the Quaker City have organized a plan to purchase the State Legislature this winter for the passage of a law to extend the terms of the different municipal officers of that city, so as to give them a new lease of plunder. It is further stated that this is but the beginning of the programme by which the faithful are to be rewarded for the service rendered at the October election. These statements are corroborated by the action of the Philadelphia members-elect of the Pennsylvania Legislature held yesterday. This caucus agreed to vote unanimously for a change in the State law, so as to make the offices of the present county officials non-forfeitable for five years. As the law at present stands, these offices were to have expired next year.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICAL GOSSIP.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Democratic Liberal Executive Committee offer to pay all persons who are offered and may refuse bribes to vote Republican tickets, double the amount offered on the conviction of the briber. The National Democracy have withdrawn their candidates for local offices in favor of Tammany.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Goldsmith Maid and Lucy leave San Francisco to-day for the East.

Arrangements have been completed for a series of lectures by Father Burke, in reply to Mr. Froude.

Charles Johnson, of Washington, recently convicted of murdering his wife, has been sentenced to be hanged Dec. 10.

The United States man-of-war Hartford, sailed yesterday to join the Asiatic squadron. It goes by the way of the Suez Canal.

The Commissioners of Fort Wayne advertise for bids for the erection of a new jail, estimated to cost $100,000, work to begin in the spring.

Edward Windle, employed as a freight brakeman on the Pittsburgh Railroad, was killed near Fort Wayne, on Saturday, by falling from a train.

The New York *Mercury* says: Mayor Hall has charges prepared to commence suit against the proprietors and editors of the *Times* and Harper Brothers.

Chan Lai Sun, Chinese Imperial Commissioner of Education, together with his wife, yesterday joined the South Congregational Church in Springfield, Mass.

The managers of the Brooklyn Lying-in Asylum, charged, recently, with dismissing the resident physician because he was a Catholic, have filled the vacancy by the appointment of a Catholic.

The Rev. George F. Pentecost, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, who caused a commotion in the denomination by administering the Communion to non-baptized, has resigned.

The authorities of Steuben County, Indiana, have thus far failed to get any trace of the murderer of Michael Sullivan, who was shot dead within a few feet of his own door, on the night of the 20th ult.

The large steam cooper shop of Andes, Brookbank & Co., at Jeffersonville, Indiana, was burned yesterday morning. Loss about $30,000. Insured for $12,000 in Ohio and Wisconsin companies.

William Foxwell, of Xenia, who was shot and, it was supposed, mortally wounded in Greene County, last Wednesday, is living still. Last evening, William Ritchison was arrested on the charge of shooting him, and was held in $10,000 bail to appear before the Grand Jury.

At the investigation into the circumstances connected with the death of Lewis C. Samuels, in the lunatic asylum on Ward's Island, New York, the physician in charge, Dr. Echeveria, testified that the deceased had been outrageously treated by the attendants, especially by James McDonald.

Wm. L. Brown, a clerk in the Treasury Department, in Washington, who registered in Brooklyn, and whose name subsequently was erased, has appealed to the Courts to have it restored. Two years ago, Brown removed with his family to Washington, to accept an appointment, but claims the right to vote under the statute that no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost residence while in service of the United States.

The Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad effected a junction with the Southern Minnesota Railroad on Saturday, and the route will be opened for business from LaCrosse early next week. The business of this road has so rapidly increased that it is now taxed to its utmost capacity to satisfy the demands of the public, both in freight and passenger traffic. Though only a year old, it has already earned the name of being the most profitable and best managed road in Iowa.

Yesterday forenoon a German named Christian Endaight, was found lying by the road in the suburbs of New Albany, Ind., in an insensible condition, and removed to jail, where he died in a few hours. He had been knocked down with a heavy wagon whip, Saturday, by Henry Erdmann, a respectable German citizen of New Albany. The *post mortem* showed that death came from a blow. The verdict of the Coroner's jury charged manslaughter on Erdmann, who was arrested and put in jail.

A RIVER MYSTERY.

The Body of a Man Found in the South Branch with a Cut Throat and Battered Head.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the body of a man was observed floating in the South Branch, near Main street bridge, and was removed to the dock by the bridge-tender and some sailors. It was then taken charge of by Officer Dwyer, of the Archer Avenue Police Station, and conveyed by him to the Morgue. The remains were subsequently identified as those of John Corcoran, who has been missing from his home, No. 336 West Sixteenth street, since two weeks ago to-day. He was about 30 years of age, and was employed in the packing-house of Culbertson, Blair & Co. When last seen he was attending a political meeting, which was held two weeks ago this evening, at the corner of Canalport avenue and Eighteenth street. He was then on his way home from work, and had his week's wages, amounting to $16, in his pocket. He was not intoxicated at this time, and did not appear to have any acquaintances among those in attendance at the meeting. The brother of the deceased closely examined the body yesterday, and discovered a cut in the neck about four inches in length, extending downward from the left ear, and several smaller cuts in the head. One of the eyes was badly discolored, as if it had been struck with a blunt instrument. The clothing was carefully searched, but no money was found. It is the general belief of Corcoran's friends that he was murdered by some persons who observed him display money, and that his body was then thrown into the river. This belief is strengthened by the fact that he was a sober, peaceable, industrious citizen, who was never known to pick a quarrel, or have an enemy. The Coroner has been notified, and the mysterious affair will be investigated as thoroughly as possible.

TWELFTH WARD ALDERMAN.

The following correspondence between a large number of citizens of the Twelfth Ward, and O. W. Potter, Esq., explains itself:

O. W. Potter, Esq., Chicago:

SIR: The undersigned irrespective of political proclivities, request that you will allow us to use your name as an independent candidate for Alderman of the Twelfth Ward. We do this believing that our ward should be represented by a thoroughly competent and reliable man; and, knowing you possess these qualities, we ask you to become a candidate, and promise you our united support.

Respectfully yours,

P. W. Gates,	C. H. McCormick,
C. N. Holden,	Thos. Lonergan,
R. Foss,	D. Cole,
Walter Mills,	G. DeClerq,
Thos. McDonough,	Marshall Carter,
Thos. Holihan,	A. G. Goodridge,
Ralph Gates,	W. Lull,
I. Holmes,	D. G. Rush,
O. W. Goit,	J. Cooper,
S. P. Walker,	Malcolm McDonald,
G. Creighton,	John W. Connett,
J. Clinton,	R. W. Rathborne,
John Robinson,	W. Moyer,
C. B. Goodyear,	E. R. Dennison,
B. L. Sawyer,	Carlisle Mason,
B. F. Greene,	R. W. Bates,
M. J. Neahr,	T. O'Malia,
Wm. Ripley,	S. P. Dewey,
T. E. Courtney,	E. S. Albro,
C. Lyon,	G. B. Davis,
E. P. Hotchkiss,	S. P. Latham,
M. A. Hoyne,	Thos. Wilce,
John Olson,	A. H. VanBuren,
C. Hopkinson,	S. I. Russell,
A. G. Snell,	Samuel Hale,
A. M. Billings,	R. Briggs,
John M. Scott,	H. Witbeck,
	and 220 others.

P. W. Gates, C. H. McCormick, C. N. Holden and others:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your communication of this date. In reply, I state that I desire no public office. I am willing, however, to share my portion of the responsibilities of a good citizen, and hence cannot refuse to act as Alderman if elected. I thank you for the confidence you have in me, and authorize you to use my name as requested. I only add that if elected, I will discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. Very truly yours,

O. W. POTTER.

ALMOST MURDERED.

A series of vigorous raps on a lamp-post about half-past 10 o'clock last evening, summoned an officer to Wood's Hotel, on Jefferson street, between Monroe and Madison streets, in front of which a wounded man lay insensible. His left eye apparently protruded from its socket, and blood flowed freely from several ugly gashes in his head. With the assistance of a passer-by, the policeman conveyed him to the Madison Street Station. A surgeon was called in, and an examination made of the man's injuries. It was found that the left eye had been almost cut out, and that three cuts had been inflicted in the head, probably with a hatchet. They were promptly dressed, but the surgeon was unable to state what their probable result will be. He fears that the injured eye will have to be taken out, as the ball is slightly punctured. When the man was restored to consciousness he exhibited unmistakable signs of intoxication. He gave his name as Paul Mortell, said he resided at the corner of Desplaines and Harrison streets, but could give no further information concerning himself. He didn't even know that he was hurt, and did not have the slightest recollection of having been assaulted.

A NEW WEST SIDE CHURCH.

A large assembly gathered, last evening, in the chapel of the Congregational Seminary to witness the formal dedication of the Ashland Avenue Presbyterian Church. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., of the Second Presbyterian Church, on the "Office of the Local Church." The discourse was an able and exhaustive one. Rev. Lewis H. Reid offered the prayer of organization. The Moderator addressed the assembly on the history of the Eldership and the duties of Elders, after which Francis A. Riddle, William McGregor, and Dr. C. W. Hempstead were chosen Elders, and installed with the laying on of hands. The Rev. A. E. Kittredge pronounced the benediction. The membership of the new church is forty-nine, forty-one coming from the Third Church, and eight from other churches. The congregation consists of about thirty families, comprising some of the best known and most substantial citizens of Chicago. The Rev. Arthur Swazey, D. D., it is expected, will take charge of this most promising religious enterprise.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers City of Tremont, Atlantic, Nebraska, Westford, Evergreen City, B. F. Wade, W. G. Fowler, Potomac, Phil Sheridan; barks L. C. Woodruff, J. C. Austin, Montgomery, C. J. Wells; brig Orkney Lass; schooners Monterey, Jamaica, Alida Rogers, Madeira, Richard, Winslow, Wand, Sam Flint, Reindeer, Camden, Rawson, L. L. Lamb, Frank Barriman.

PASSED UP—Propellers Hackett, Glasgow, Belle, Cross, Yosemite; bark Jane Bell; schooners Farwell, Annie Voght, Breed, Athenian, Kate Winslow, George Steele, Senator, Lucy Clark, Gallatin, Nicholas, William Grandy, Iroquois, Luff, Stafford.

WIND—Southwest.

Snow Storm.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 3.—The first snow of the season fell this morning. The fall continued nearly an hour. The thermometer marked 4 degrees above freezing point.

WASHINTON.

Completion of the Kanawha Canal Survey.

The Leesburg Poisoning Case---Mrs. Lloyd to be Rearrested.

The Missouri Disaster to Be Investigated.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE KANAWHA CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The last session Congress made an appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose of making a survey across the State of West Virginia, with the view of so extending the James River to the Kanawha Canal, as to connect the former river with the Ohio. The proposition was to make the canal wide enough to admit of the passage of steamboats of the capacity of 300 tons. Parties connected with the surveying expedition have arrived here, who state that the survey has been finished, and a report on the route will be submitted to the Engineer's Department on the route laid out by the middle of the month. The route proposed, it is stated, will follow the James and Jackson roads to the foot of the Allegheny Mountains, at a point a few miles from Covington, where it is proposed to make a tunnel under the mountains nine miles long and of the full width of the canal. This tunnel will be over 2,000 feet above tide water. Two miles from the western end of this tunnel the canal will enter the Greenbrier river, near the iron bridge of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and over the stream. It is proposed to lock and dam the Greenbrier, New, and Kanawha Rivers to a point five miles below Charleston.

THE LEESBURG POISONING CASE.

The interest in the Leesburg poisoning case seems not to have subsided, notwithstanding Mrs. Lloyd's acquittal by a jury. It is reported that she is to be arrested on the further charge of having poisoned another daughter, who died about a year ago. Public opinion in the neighborhood where she resides seems to be very strong against her. Her family physician, however, declares most solemnly that she is wholly innocent of crime, that her daughter Anna died of intersusception of the bowels; that her two boys died in 1870 from eating strawberries in the woods, and that Maud died from a disease resembling cholera morbus. The experts employed on the trial propose to continue their investigation into the article, bismuth, and publish it for the benefit of medical science, to govern future action, should a similar trial again occur. The chemical experts for the prosecution acknowledge the correctness of the results obtained by the experts for the defence, and that the bismuth really contained arsenic.

THE MISSOURI DISASTER.

Acting Secretary Richardson to-day ordered an investigation into the causes of the destruction of the steamer Missouri, by which eighty lives are said to have been lost. The construction of the vessel, her equipment, the manner of stowing her cargo, &c., will be taken into consideration by the Board of Investigation, who will hold their session in New York.

ABSENT EMPLOYES.

It is estimated that if one-sixth of the employes of the Government will be absent from this city during next week, the Presidential election taking them to their various States. Most of State and political associations have made arrangements with the Railroads whereby they secure tickets at half rate.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Since Chief Justice Chase has been here he has found that he cannot attend to his duties without seriously jeopardizing his health. It is understood that unless his condition improves before winter he will take a trip to California. There is much complaint among the practitioners in the Supreme Court about the physical condition of the Chief Justice, and of Associate Justice Nelson, inasmuch as the business of the Court is very much impeded and embarrassed thereby.

AN ICE CREAM CASE.

In the celebrated ice cream case, wherein the keeper of a restaurant sought to charge a party of colored men $2 each in advance for a plate of ice cream, the Police Court here to-day decides that it is evasion of the Civil Rights bill, and the keeper was therefore fined $100. The gist of the decision is that the price charged was a pretext to evade the law. The Court concluded its decision as follows:

It would seem to be the part of sound philosophy and good sense to accept with liberality and good faith that which has become both history and established law, but, if communities and individuals, misled by prejudice or other considerations however tempting, fail to recognize the logic of events, it is quite certain the logic of events will not fail to recognize them. The rights which have lost a revolution will not stand aside for pretexts.

The defendant has taken an appeal.

SMALL-POX.

One hundred cases of small-pox are reported here for the month of October. The disease is still on the increase as the cold weather approaches.

BELOIT, WIS.

Details of the College Troubles.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Nov. 2.—About 10 years ago, the annual publication of the *College Register* was commenced by the students of Beloit College, as a sort of memorial sheet, pertaining chiefly to the soldier students in the war. It was published with the approval of the faculty, and under their general supervision, and each year the students, without waiting for solicitation, submitted to the faculty for approval the proof sheets before publication.

Since the close of the war the *College Register* has lost something of its original memorial character, and treated in a free and spicy manner of matters connected with the inner life of the College, together with things, local and otherwise, which the students might be in any way connected with. The *Register* for this year is in press at Rockford, and on being asked for the proofs a few days ago, the students positively refused to give them to the faculty, and sent, instead, a formal written protest against any interference on the part of the faculty in relation to the proofs, claiming that the publication of the *Register* was a right belonging to them, and not a mere privilege granted by the Faculty. This protest was signed by all the students of the College proper, except three, and, accompanying it, was a pledge that they would continue in their refusal to submit the proofs for either supervision or censure, even though such refusal should result in expulsion. Yesterday afternoon the Faculty and students met in the college chapel to consider the matter, and remarks were made at considerable length by both professors and students. Another meeting was held at the same place this afternoon, and after a long and thorough discussion of the case the students adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, In proceeding in the course we have taken we would be doing wrong; therefore

Resolved, That we request to be held in the same place we were before the demand of the Faculty was made for the proofs.

The meeting adjourned, and the probability now is that the proofs will be submitted to the Faculty for supervision, or the *Register* will not be published this year. The students have recalled their protest and pledge, and the indications now are that in a few days more entire harmony will be re-established between professors and students, and Beloit College move right on once again quietly and smoothly in its work of education.

THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

Norwegian Discoveries in the Vicinity of the North Pole.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Advices from Gotha concerning the explorations of the Norwegian, Captain Nils Johnson, represents that Johnson, in re-exploring, in August last, the islands east of Spitzbergen, found the seas free of ice to the northeastward, and indications of powerful oceanic currents, serving to keep open the high Polar seas. Johnson went north to a latitude of nearly 80 degrees. Dr. Peterman, the great German geographer, is shortly to make public the discoveries of Johnson.

Death on the Rail.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A special states that a train on the Toronto and Bruce Railroad ran off the track near Owen Sound, killing G. Davidson and Isaiah and James Sherman, and seriously wounding four others.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 2.—The Coroner's Jury exonerated the road from blame in the late accident at Seabrook. Their verdict was that the disaster was caused by a switch being changed by persons unknown.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The accident already reported on the Jamesburg Railroad, near Monmouth, N. J., on Thursday, was due to carelessness in telegraphing as to the running of trains. The engineer and fireman, who were killed, were horribly mangled. The engineer on one train did not give signals for "down brakes," though in full view of the approaching train. It was miraculous that a frightful loss of life did not occur. No physician was near to aid the wounded, whose sufferings were, for a while, dreadful.

DETROIT, Nov. 2.—George Shaw, a brakesman on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, was killed at the Grand Trunk Junction, to-day, by falling in front of a freight train, which run over him, cutting his body in two. He was a single man, belonging to Greenville.

WALL STREET.

Comments of the New York Press on Treasury Manipulations--Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The *Express* says this evening: "Mr. Boutwell's debt statement turns out like his sale of gold and purchase of Bonds on Oct. 7, a juggle. While buying 6 per cent bonds, he secretly issued $4,566,664 in greenbacks, and increased debt to that amount. The issue of greenbacks, like the sale of gold and the purchase of bonds, was done in a corner, to make a corner, and to help the few. The secrecy of these acts is among their worst features."

The *Post* remarks on the same subject: "The public was not advised of any such proposed action, though there is good reason to suppose that some individuals were. These fortunate persons were enabled to prepare, to their own gain, for a change of values, while the general commercial public, without the knowledge, must suffer. Whatever authority of law there may be, or assumed authority of law for an increase of legal tenders, there certainly is none which authorizes the Secretary to use this power secretly to the immense benefit of a few, and to the injury and possible ruin of the many. This feature of the case is utterly indefensible, and even alarming."

The *Commercial Advertiser*, this morning, calls attention to another probable Treasury trick on the general public, as follows: "Those who are thought to receive secret information of the Treasury's plans were sellers of gold yesterday, and have made money by their sales. They have been selling again this morning, and the gold brokers suspect that the sales are based upon private knowledge of the November programme of the Treasury Department not yet announced to the public."

MONEY.

During the past week the money market has drifted towards higher rates and increased in activity. The great bulk of the loans on call has been made at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold, with exceptions at 1-32 to 1-16 on the one hand, and 3 to 4 on the other. The discount market has worked close, and, outside of the banks, prime business notes have been quoted at 10 to 12 per cent. The great check given to the transporting of produce and merchandise by the horse disease has caused a greater pressure for discounts.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchanges have steadily declined, under a very limited demand, an increased supply of cotton bills, and the uncertainty attending the daily rates for the use of cash gold.

GOLD.

The gold speculation has been weak, and the price has declined from 113⅝ to 111⅝ to-day. The somewhat remarkable spectacle was presented of $500,000 gold coin being exported to Europe, with sight exchange at ½ per cent below the shipping point during the closing days of the week. Some prominent bankers were free sellers of gold, which gave rise to rumors that the Treasury were selling secretly.

On the Stock Exchange speculation has been irregular in the extreme. The speculative interest has centered in a few shares. The course of the market has been influenced to a considerable extent by the increased activity in money and the proposed issue $10,000,000 Chicago & Northwestern convertible bonds, and $40,000,000 New York Central bonds. The latest dealings showed an irregular market, some shares being nearly made up to the highest point of the week, and a few close on to lowest quotations, while the bulk of the shares was about midway.

THE BANK STATEMENT

is favorable. Increase in deposits, $1,202,800; increase in loans, $2,907,300; increase in specie, $1,093,300; decrease in circulation, $94,800; decrease in legal tenders, $605,600.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $6,487,625; produce exports, $5,470,104, and specie exports, $1,172,556. Total merchandise imports since Jan. 1, $369,177,630, against $320,931,649 last year. Total exports of produce, $194,540,084, against $199,283,065 last year. Total exports of specie since Jan. 1, $62,448,016, against $62,733,072 last year.

MARKETS YESTERDAY.

Money was generally easy to-day. In the morning call loans ranged from 6 to 7 per cent, but in the afternoon declined to 3, with final business at 4 to 5.

The foreign exchange market was dull and heavy.

Gold was heavy and lower. In the morning it declined from 112 to 111⅝, but in the afternoon there was a firmer feeling, and a recovery to 111¾.

Government bonds were heavy and lower.

There was a fair inquiry for flour. Low grades very scarce, and shipping brands wanted. Medium amber wheat scarce. Extra grades firm but quiet; superfine and No. 2 active and firmer at the close. The market for low grades was quite active for future. Lots on spot quiet. In wheat nothing doing; holders asking higher prices for shipping qualities; winter held higher or quiet. The market closed dull and weaker on spring, and steady but quiet for winter. Shippers and millers held off. Pork unsettled and easier at the close; for future delivery dull. Cut meats weaker and less active. Bacon weaker. Lard weaker.

SPORTING.

Trotting—Base Ball.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Nov. 2.—A large number of men assembled at the race course in Peru this evening, to witness a trotting-match between D. Mallock's Gray Henry, and a Tuckahoe colt owned in LaSalle, for the best three in five, to sulkies. The last-named horse took the first three heats, winning the principal stakes, $50 a side, and a considerable number of side bets.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 2.—Two races came off to-day on the Nashville Blood Horse Association Course. The first race was a match between Double Cut and Flush for $1,000 a side, two mile heats.

Flush	1	1
Double Cut	2	2

Time, 3:50½, 3:51½.

The second race for the association purse, $200, two mile heats.

Repeater	1	2	1
Evelyn Mobry	2	1	2
Midnight	3	3	3

Time, 3:47½, 3:47½, 3:52½.

Flush was the favorite in the first race two to one, and Evelyn Mobry in the second race, at about the same odds. Flush won easily. The other race was very exciting, and furnished splendid sport. The favorite, however, was beaten. Weather cool and bracing; attendance good.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Base ball: Atlantics 16; Eckfords 13.

Obituary.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—John Francis Maguire, the well known Irish member of Parliament for Cork City, and proprietor and principal editor of the Cork *Examiner*, died last night in his 57th year.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 25, via KEY WEST, Nov 2.—Manuel Aguas, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Mexico, died Oct. 18.

Ocean Marine News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The steamer Costa Rica, from Panama, arrived at 7 o'clock this morning with passengers by the Henry Chauncey, from New York, Oct. 2.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The steamship St. David has arrived out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—Arrived to-day, Richard Robinson, 150 days from New York. Sailed, American ships Daniel Marcy, Regent, and Southern Cross, with wheat to Liverpool; French ship St. Croix to Queenstown.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Arrived, steamship Rhein, from Bremen.

Murder of a New York Ward-Politician.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A great sensation was caused up town to-night by the murder of Thomas Donohue by John Scammel. The murder took place in Johnson's pool-room, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, while pools were being sold on the election. The assassin's brother was Florence Scammell, who was a candidate for Assistant Alderman, and was killed by Donohue during a political brawl in November, 1870. John Scammell frequently threatened to avenge his brother's murder, and once succeeded in inflicting on Donohue what were believed to be fatal wounds. Scammel fired six shots to-night, killing Donohue almost instantaneously. The murderer was arrested.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A London letter says that Gladstone opposes the raising of the Alabama money by the way of a loan, as it would increase the debt. It is most probable that bonds will be issued for part of the $15,000,000, so as to extend the payment for a considerable period.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The municipal elections throughout England yesterday resulted in heavy Conservative gains, which are attributed to the passage of the Licensing act. There was much dissatisfaction at the working of the new Ballot act. The voting was so slow that in many places all the votes could not be polled.

During court, yesterday, in Durrus, near Bantry, Ireland, a floor gave way, precipitating two hundred persons a distance of twelve feet. Several were instantly killed, and forty were injured, some of whom may die.

Charles Francis Adams and Elliott C. Cowdin sailed to-day in the Russia.

It has been raining incessantly in London for the past four days.

A banquet was given last night by the Royal Geographical Society in honor of Bartle Frere, who is about to proceed to Africa to promote the cause of the abolition of slavery in that country.

William H. Thomas, of *Notes and Queries*, gave an entertainment last evening, which was largely attended by members of the literary profession.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—About a hundred and fifty persons yesterday attacked Octroi station, at the town of Besseges, in the Department of Gard, and wounded a number of *gens d'armes*. The latter were compelled to fire upon their assailants, several of whom were killed and wounded. Troops have been despatched to the town to prevent further trouble.

The preliminary examination of Marshal Bazaine by court martial has been resumed.

CENTRAL ASIA.

ST PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.—Later advices from Khiva report that the Khan has built a fort at Djarkale, where he will resist the advance of the Czar's troops. He still refuses to surrender the Russians held as prisoners.

CHINA.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A despatch from Pekin announces that the Emperor of China was married on the 16th of October. There was no outside ceremony other than the procession, which escorted the bride from her residence to the Imperial palace.

SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Mail advices from Cape Good Hope to the 5th of October say that the report of the discovery of precious stones in Arizona had reached the diamond fields, and caused some excitement, and a depressing effect upon the diamond market. Gold has been discovered.

MEXICO.

"CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 25, via HAVANA AND KEY WEST, Nov. 2.—General Rosecranz and Mr. Plumbs' railroad controversy is a subject of interest. Much correspondence has taken place concerning it.

Trevino has arrived at the Capital. He was well received by Lerdo de Tejeda.

Porforio Diaz has commissioned notable citizens to arrange peace between himself and Lerdo de Tejeda.

General Timenz has been imprisoned in Guerrero because he had not surrendered his arms.

Almendare, leader of the citadel revolt last year, has been arrested.

The Commission to investigate the border depredations went to Matamoras to-day.

The Mexican Government still delays action on the Mixed Claims Commission difficulty. Bliss, the American *Charge de Affaires* during the absence of Minister Nelson, is at present in poor health.

On the receipt of the news of the death of Mr. Seward the flag on the American Legation and Consulate was hoisted at half-mast, and kept so four days. The Mexican press contained lengthy and flattering biographies of Mr. Seward.

Mining matters are improving. Several rich mineral veins have been discovered lately.

A new Protestant Church has been opened.

Several journals complain that the Catholics post pasquinades on the street corners against Protestants.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Havana advices report that during an insurgent attack on the village of Guisa, near Bayamo, fifty houses were burned, and a small detachment of Spaniards was captured.

HAVANA, Nov. 1, via KEY WEST, Nov. 2.—Intense excitement was caused by the receipt of the news of the burning of the steamship Missouri. Several prominent Cubans are among the lost.

Steamboat Sunk.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 2.—Passengers by the steamer E. H. Durfee, which passed down this evening, report that the steamer Belfast, Captain Sedan, from St. Louis for New Orleans, struck a snag yesterday, at the head of Island Twenty-six, some 100 miles above here. She sunk in five feet of water. Her bottom is badly broken. No lives lost.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Thomas Ansbro, of San Francisco, for a libel on Edith O'Gorman, the escaped nun, was yesterday fined $1,000.

William Mayfield was arrested in New York, on Friday evening, for alleged swindling of merchants in that city on an extensive scale.

A fire at Charlestown, Clarke County, Ind., on Saturday, burned four houses, the Post Office, a dry goods store, bakery, and residence. Loss, $16,000; insurance, $3,500.

The Philadelphia Mint yesterday commenced melting 1,000,000 $1 gold pieces, to be converted into pieces of a larger denomination. Twenty millions of these pieces are to be used.

William Johnson, an operative at the Mineral Point Zinc Works, in LaSalle, had his left foot crushed between two cog-wheels, on Friday evening. The injured member was amputated yesterday.

Herman Asher, steward of the United States Hotel, in Louisville, formerly proprietor of a hotel in Wheeling, and the Gibson House, in Cincinnati, left for parts unknown on Friday night, having borrowed money, in small sums, from many persons, and leaving sundry bills unpaid.

A telegram from Grand Junction, Iowa, yesterday, says that the ground was white with snow throughout that vicinity, the first snow-storm of the season. Thousands of flocks of wild ducks and geese are flying southward, and the sloughs along the line of the Des Moines Valley Railroad are full of them.

The body of a young girl, about 13, named Day, who has been missing in Northwood since last week, was found on Friday night. Franklin B. Evans, who was arrested on suspicion, accompanied the Sheriff to some woods near by, and pointed out the spot where the body was buried under a stump. The inquest is being held. It is probable that Evans has made a confession. Great excitement prevails in the village.

A young woman, by the name of Mary E. Armstrong, committed suicide on Friday night, at Logansport, Ind., by taking twenty-five grains of strychnine. She was divorced recently from her husband, and left a letter stating that this was the reason for committing the act.

The ceremony of unveiling the Scott statue took place at Central Park, New York, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a vast throng of spectators. The presentation address was made by Richard Irvin, and the acceptance speech by Comptroller Green. Wm. Cullen Bryant then delivered an oration.

Brotherton Brothers, of San Francisco, for forging a check on Treadwell & Co., were again sentenced to the State Prison, the third time, for a term of twelve years and two months each.

The small-pox in Boston is diminishing; only sixteen deaths this week.

Woodward, Cahoone & Co.'s furnishing store, and Ives & Co.'s lamp manufacturing store, in Barclay street, New York, were damaged by fire this afternoon. Losses about $75,000.

The Rev. W. H. Hare, now Secretary of the Foreign Committee of the Episcopal Church has been elected Bishop to the Indians.

Governor Baldwin, of Michigan, has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, Nov. 28, as a day of Thanksgiving.

J. C. Kay shot and killed George Cole, a Deputy Sheriff, near Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday.

One Barican, of Boston, was, on Saturday, acquitted of the charge of having murdered his wife.

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN.

Arrest of These Notorious Persons in New York, Saturday.

They Are Charged with Sending Obscene Publications Through the Mails.

The Twain Committed to Jail.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—About noon to-day, United States Marshals Bernard and Colfax went quietly down to the office of Woodhull & Claflin, on Broad street, and, inquiring for the heads of this firm of female brokers, were told that they were out. The brace of officers said they would wait, and seated themselves in the office for that purpose. In a few minutes both Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin entered, and at the same instant Marshal Colfax informed them it was his duty to take them in custody, on an affidavit charging an offence against the new United States law relating to the posting and sending through the Post Office obscene publications. Mrs. Woodhull expressed herself at once ready to accompany the officers, but Miss Claflin said that she had some business of a very urgent nature to attend to, which would only, however, occupy her the space of a few moments. She was permitted to retire into an ante-room, where she remained for a moment only, when she again reappeared, and, a carriage being in readiness, the party entered, and were driven directly to the office of Commissioner Osborn, in the United States Building. News of the arrest spread with the speed of the wind, and it was but a few moments after, when the bankers, brokers clerks, etc., engaged in the vicinity, left the busy scenes of the stock market and their own offices to flock to the sanctum of Mrs. Woodhull, where they congregated about the door in great force to learn the latest particulars. In the meantime, the Marshals with their prisoners, had arrived at the Government Building in Chambers street, and Commissioner Osborn held proceedings in the apartment of the United States Circuit Court. When the well-known forms of Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin emerged from the coach, the wildest excitement at once sprung up, and an eager throng followed up-stairs. In the carriages there were about 500 copies of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* which had been seized.

Mrs. Woodhull looked grave and severe, never smiling, and listening with apparent painful interest to the proceedings. Miss Tennessee Claflin wore an indifferent air, and her eyes sparkled with excitement. They were both dressed alike, as is their custom, in deep black with purple bows, and the latest style of hats. They presented the same bold front that has been their distinguishing characteristic. The accused were represented by Mr. J. D. Reymert. The District Attorney, Noah Davis, appeared for the Government. Immediately on taking his seat on the bench, Commissioner Osborne, addressing Mr. Reymert, asked if that gentleman was ready to proceed. Mr. Reymert begged His Honor to give him a few moments to consult with the prisoners. Commissioner Osborne assented.

During the private conversation Tennessee Claflin was observed to smile and laugh several times, while Mrs. Woodhull preserved throughout a grave demeanor. Both defendants sat in the centre of the Court-room, next the railing.

Mr. Reymert said: "If your Honor please, I wish a postponement of this case until some day next week. The defendants have been completely taken by surprise; the arrest was sudden, and they are not, consequently, prepared with their line of defence."

Commissioner Osborne. Then what do you propose to do?

Mr. R. I propose to have the case adjourned to Monday or Tuesday of next week, and in the meantime have the prisoners admitted to bail.

Commissioner Osborne. What do you propose to do, District Attorney?

District Attorney Davis. This is a very serious charge. I am not anxious in any way to incommode the defence. I think $10,000 would be a reasonably small amount of bail to accept for their reappearance next week.

Mr. Reymert. Your Honor, the defendants are not accused of libel; they are not accused of assailing the character of any party; they are simply charged, according to the wording of the affidavit, which I hold in my hand, with sending obscene literature through the Post Office. I think $10,000 bail is too large an amount.

District Attorney Davis has repeated his application for $10,000 bail and no less. He reiterated his comment on the gravity of the charge, the magnitude of the imputation at stake, and the reputation of the distinguished gentleman assailed.

Mr. R. said there was no fear the accused would run away from the city to avoid the ends of justice. They had a newspaper of extensive circulation in this city; they had some real estate here; they had friends here; in fact all they had was located in New York City. Consequently, he thought they would have no reason to run away to defeat justice. They had no inducements of any kind outside of New York City and State, to attract them thither. They were not common felons. The charge of sending obscene literature through the Post Office, as indicated in the case, was, in his (counsel's) opinion, nothing more and nothing less than an indiscretion.

District Attorney Davis. If the defendants are so well-to-do as the counsel indicates; if they have respectable and wealthy friends, real estate, etc., I don't see what objection they can have to giving $10,000 bail.

After some further discussion, Commissioner Osborne said he would take $8,000 bail, and would adjourn a further hearing of the case until 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

There are also warrants sued out by Mr. Challis, charging libel. Mr. William F. Home appears as counsel for Mrs. Woodhull in the latter cases. At 2 p. m. the two women were taken to Ludlow Street Prison in a handsome carriage, with a liveried driver, breathing forth indignation after being informed that even if they obtained bail they would be immediately rearrested on similar charges.

This afternoon the police, upon a warrant issued by the Mayor, seized the establishment of Woodhull & Claflin, together with the books, furniture, and so much of the edition containing the libellous matter as has not yet been placed in circulation. Newsdealers are forbidden to sell any copy of the paper containing the scandal, on the printing of which the arrest is based, but at certain news stands copies were obtainable this evening at $1 each.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A great deal of talk has been occasioned about town this evening over the arrest of Woodhull & Claflin. Proceedings were first taken against them by Mr. L. C. Challis, a well-known broker, who last night applied for warrants for their arrest for a gross, scandalous, and malicious article on him. These warrants were accordingly issued, but before they could be executed, some one acting on behalf of another libelled party, as it is said, and importing the aid of Comstock, the famous enemy to obscene literature, had warrants issued against the Mesdames by United States Commissioner Osborn. The affidavits in the case were made by Albert Anderson, Post Office clerk; a Mr. Wadley, of Brooklyn, and T. W. Bees, a clerk in the *Independent* newspaper office, who swear to the sending of the offensive publications through the mail by the accused. The witnesses in the case, Wm. Moody, negro, and C. D. Miles, who mailed the papers, were sent to the house of detention. The two were taken to Commissioner Osborn's office in a carriage, and thence to jail until Monday evening, when a hearing will come off. They manifested their usual boldness, and descanted on the way to prison on the "outrage" of the arrest and confinement over Sunday. They insisted on suitable apartments at the Ludlow Street Jail.

This afternoon, upon a warrant issued by Mayor Hall, a seizure was made of the establishment of Woodhull & Claflin, together with the books, furniture, and so much of the edition of publication as was found. The indignation of the community generally has been aroused by the brazenness and audacity shown by the publication complained of, and the prosecuting parties purpose pursuing the case vigorously.

Mr. Challis has also caused the arrest of the so-called Colonel Blood, who is charged with being an accomplice, also of Denyse, the stereotyper, and Smith, the printer of the scandalizing paper. The statutory penalty for sending obscene literature through the mails is imprisonment for one year and $500 fine.

Illinois River and Canal News.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 2.—RIVER—Nothing arrived or departed.

CANAL—Passed In—Nothing. Passed Out—Gold-Rod, loaded with lumber for LaSalle.

Eight feet and six inches of water on the miter-sill of Lock 15.

LOCKPORT, Ill., Nov. 2.—William Thomas, General [illegible] has issued the following order of the Board of Canal Commissioners:

"All boats cleared after the 15th instant will be at the owners' risks.

"Canal Collectors will see that all clearances and permits are made in accordance with the above order."

THE HORSE-DISEASE.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The horse epidemic is rapidly abating. All the reports from the different stables are very encouraging. The streets present a more cheerful aspect. The clear, bracing weather will doubtless prevent a return of danger.

Last night 83 deaths were reported in this city, and 146 in Brooklyn.

Means of locomotion for the wants of business are being fast supplied.

The horse epidemic in Jersey City has taken a favorable change, and the streets present a busy scene this morning, especially in the neighborhood of the steamship docks and ferries.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Evening—Broadway presented its usual activity to-day, showing an abatement of the horse distemper. The car lines are fast resuming travel. Encouraging reports continue to be received from the stables, and the total disappearance of the epidemic is looked for soon. The mortality in horses, however, continues. No cars will be run in Brooklyn to-morrow. Philanthropist Bergh publishes an appeal asking the total cessation of equine traffic to-morrow in this city.

NEWBURG, N. Y.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov 2.—A large number of additional cases of the horse disease has occurred here, although no deaths are reported.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—The horse disease has been more seriously felt to-day than any day previous. Few carts or drays are on the street. The horse railroad companies have given notice that no cars will be run to-morrow, for the purpose of giving their horses rest. The disease prevails very mildly. Should the weather be favorable it will soon disappear. At 10 o'clock this morning there was only one hack on Monument Square, the grand hack stand of the city.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The horse disease prevails throughout Washington, though, in a majority of the cases, in a very mild form. No deaths are yet reported.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2.—Still the horse distemper spreads. The streets are already as quiet as on Sunday, and appearances indicate that ere many hours there will not be a well horse in the city. Already some business houses and express companies are employing oxen and clerks to haul freight. Most of the hacks and express wagons have already disappeared. One street railway company has received permission from the authorities to run dummy engines.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—There is a marked improvement in the Horse Disease, under the influence of the clear, mild weather. The streets are beginning to assume something like their former business appearance.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 2.—Reports of the horse influenza show that there were about 1,200 developed cases in the principal stables yesterday. They indicate further that a majority of all the horses are now more or less affected. The Second and Third Street Railway Company have withdrawn three-fourths of their cars, while from forty to fifty cars have been withdrawn on other lines. All, or nearly all, of the lines will probably stop running, and give their horses rest.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2—Afternoon.—The horse-disease is rapidly increasing. There are very few teams on the streets. Large numbers of street railroad cars have been withdrawn. Nearly all the cars will be withdrawn to-morrow, in order to rest the horses and enable resumption on Monday. A wagon appeared on Chestnut street, drawn by men. The storekeepers have great difficulty in delivering their goods.

CAMDEN, ME.

CAMDEN, Me., Nov. 2.—The horse disease appeared here. Stable horses are all sick. The mail is carried by one team. Not a horse can be hired. The farmers are afraid, and remain at home. Trade suffers considerably. One horse has just died in Lincolnville.

DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 2.—The report telegraphed that the horse disease had appeared in this city is utterly groundless. Prominent farriers and horsemen most emphatically deny its existence here. On the contrary, all the stables have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and every precaution taken to guard against it.

AURORA, ILL.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 2.—The horse disease, now creating so much excitement throughout the country, causes a good deal of excitement among horsemen in this town, although no cases of the disease have yet appeared here. It is reported, however, to have broken out at Mendota, one horse-buyer there, out of twenty-eight horses, having sixteen affected with the disease.

RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2.—The horse disease has appeared, and several cases are reported.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Two chilly, raw, drizzling days, with a northeast wind prevailing, have developed the horse disease here into a regular epidemic. The livery stables are generally closed, and the horse cars run few and far between. The veterinary surgeons predict that the disease will be light.

TITUSVILLE.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 2.—It is estimated that nine-tenths of the horses of this city are affected with the epidemic, and unfit for service, although but few fatal cases are reported as yet. Oxen generally are used as substitutes.

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2.—The epidemic among the horses has spread among private stables. The horses in Moreland & Mitchell's stables are slowly recovering and it is expected with favorable weather all will be ready for use in a short time. No death have yet occured. Livery men are having their stables thoroughly whitewashed inside. Carbolic acid and tar are freely sprinkled over the floors.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—There is no abatement in the horse disease. Men and oxen are substituted in drawing carts, trucks, wagons, &c. The Fire Commissioners have appealed to the citizens to draw the steamers to fires, if any occur.

POLITICAL.

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov.—Large meetings are now held nightly by both political parties. On Monday night the Reformers have a torch-light procession. The Administration Republicans have a large meeting the same time.

Trouble is apprehended in some of the counties where the registration has not been as liberal as the Reform party claim it should be. In such counties it is stated that separate polls will be opened, and returns made with a view to contesting the election, should it result unfavorable to the Reformers.

LIBERAL MASS MEETING.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Nov.—To-day has been a grand gala day for the Liberals and Democrats, about 3,000 being present to listen to eloquent speeches from Senator Trumbull and Hon. John Scholfield, bristling all over with telling and effective points. The Liberals and Democrats will carry this county by a decided majority.

Sorry is Not Enough.

"Allan! Where is Allan?"

A moment ago he was playing with his little cart in the yard, hauling dirt to the currant bushes. I cannot tell how many cartfuls he carried. He was busy as a little man. But Allan is gone. Where is his cart?

"Allan! Allan!"

"I'se here!" at last said a small voice from the back parlor.

"What are you there for?" asked his mother, opening the door and looking in.

"Allan did not answer at first. He was standing in the corner, with a pretty sober look on.

"Come out to your little cart," said his mother; "it is waiting for another run."

"I's not been here long 'nuff," said the little boy.

"What are you here for at all?" asked his mother.

"I punishing my own self. I picked some green currants, and they went into my mouth," said Allan.

"Oh! when mother told you not to? Green currants will make my little boy sick," said his mother, in a sorry tone.

"You needn't punish me," said Allan; "I punish my own self."

His mother often put him in the back parlor alone when he had been a naughty boy, and, you see, he took the same way with himself.

"Are you not sorry for disobeying mother?" she asked Allan.

"I sorry; but sorry is not 'nuff. I punish me. I stay here a good while and have thinks."

IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Boulder Valley---The Largest and Wildest Canon in Colorado.

Caribou---Town and Mine.

Denver---Its Commercial Importance---The Suburb of Villa Park.

The Agricultural Resources of Colorado---Its Facilities for Stock-Raising.

XI.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Col., October, 1872.

One more excursion from Denver, through Boulder Canon, to Caribou, finished our Rocky Mountain wanderings. The distance to the canon of Boulder is about 26 miles, over the finest of roads, with the mountains rising always just above you,—massive granite walls, rifted, broken, and infinitely shaded. As you descend into

THE BOULDER VALLEY,

one of the finest agricultural districts in Colorado lies before you, with the town just beyond, under the shadow of the rocky cliffs. On the right, some distance away, is White Rock, looking like a huge white sand-bank; while farther on is another of those isolated buttes that rise so conspicuously along the verge of the plain. On the left, and jutting out at right angles with the mountains, there is a series of high, flat, oblong plateaux, as smoothly and evenly rounded and levelled as artificial terraces fashioned by human hands.

Spending a night in Boulder, we started at an early hour for a day's drive through the

LARGEST AND WILDEST CANON

in the Territory. The road winds, for nearly fifty-seven miles, between ledges that tower, in many places, to the height of 2,000 or 3,000 feet, sometimes bare and naked, sometimes covered with a straggling growth of evergreen. Boulder Creek foams and dashes over the heaped up rocks, in a thousand white waterfalls, that scatter their spray almost into your face. Crossing and recrossing it thirty-one times within a dozen miles, your passage seems to be cut off, at every turn, by a solid wall. Passing a sharp angle, another still looms before you, and yet another, before you, behind you, on every side of you; while, far, far above, the jagged edges are fringed with trees, sharply defined against the narrow patch of sky; and the eagle's eyrie perched upon a shelving rock just below them, dwindles into a small speck. Driving for miles through these gigantic winding walls, with the swift torrent roaring always in your ears, you experience a certain feeling of relief as you emerge and move into the open sunlight.

At Middle Boulder, we visited the large, new reduction works connected with the famous Caribou Mine; then, winding around the mountain, with sunny glades lying far below us, and the distant hill-sides just touched with bright autumnal hues; past the beginning of new mining towns; up, almost to the snow-fields, we found ourselves

IN CARIBOU,

with a blinding snow-storm beating in our faces. The little town, with its long rows of unpainted houses, looked rather dreary in its frosty September setting. The dreariness, did not abate when we found ourselves nearly fast in the mire in the middle of the principal street; but, in spite of appearances, we found a comfortable hotel and a good dinner; after which we started out, in the fast drifting snow, to visit the Caribou Mine, which is said to be

THE RICHEST MINE IN THE TERRITORY.

But mines are not ornamental places, whatever may be said of the contents; and space forbids a detailed description of the mysteries of shafts, and tunnels, and ores, which were so courteously explained to us.

The sun shone brightly over a December landscape, as we drove down the mountains, the next morning. But we very soon left the snow and the piercing wind behind us, and reached Denver in the mildest of September evenings. So literally is Winter here cradled in the lap of Summer.

DENVER.

But Denver, as we saw it on entering the Territory, and Denver as it impresses us on the eve of departure, are widely different places. The isolated city, with the interminable plain on every side, and the mountains 15 miles away, is the central point of a country of whose varied resources we had no previous conception. The poetical Auraria has a more substantial reason for calling itself the Golden Land, than a few yellow sands in the capricious bed of Cherry Creek. Perhaps, too, it dropped some of its chimerical visions with its romantic name. There, to-day centres the trade of the mountains; and here are shipped the mineral treasures that constitute a large share of the wealth of Colorado.

TEN MILLIONS

is considered a moderate estimate of the value of the gold and silver exported this year, with the prospect of a very large increase next year, as the mines are developed and the facilities for reducing the ore are improved.

THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

of the country have hitherto been held as secondary, on account of the supposed cost of irrigation. But the system of colonies, which prevails so largely here, has distributed the preliminary expenses of farming, and is rapidly filling the Territory with agricultural settlements. With irrigation, the soil affords ample crops of small grains, and vegetables reach a luxuriance of growth that is almost fabulous. Everything seems to grow on a gigantic scale in this region of magnificent altitudes and colossal forces. Imagine the capacity of a soil that produces cabbages weighing 60 pounds, beets 33 inches in circumference, squashes weighing 200 pounds, and everything in the same proportion! It sounds very much like a fairy tale; but, having had ocular demonstration of the facts and measurements, I can say confidently it is not a fairy tale. The country already supplies itself, and every year is adding largely to its productive resources, as well as to its population.

THE FACILITIES FOR STOCK-RAISING

might render possible a return of the old pastoral times, when shepherd and shepherdess had nothing to do but play on the lute, and make love and poetry, while the flocks amicably took care of themselves. It is said that there is no country in the world where stock can be kept with so little care and cost, as in the Colorado Parks and Plains. But the Corydons and Phillises could hardly dream very long in the old Arcadian seclusion, for the mountains and valleys are literally overrun with

TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS.

The mineral springs, the bracing atmosphere, the life-giving climate, and the endless panorama of beauty and grandeur that stretches always before you, make it the Eldorado of the invalid; and, of those who come, a large number make it a permanent home. Indeed, it seems likely to become the land of reconstructed invalids, although many who seek the higher altitudes without proper advice and precaution go away disappointed.

Of all these advantages and resources,

DENVER IS THE KEY.

Here the railroads centre. Here everybody comes to start into the mountains, and here everybody comes to depart. Scarcely thirteen years old, desolated in its infancy by fire and by flood, blockaded by Indians, and cradled by "roughs," it has to-day the appearance of a city of a quarter of a century's growth. It has substantial business houses, some churches, fine residences, all the metropolitan conveniences, and is fast adding the luxuries that have belonged exclusively to the old cities. It has its dozen miles of boulevards laid out and partially completed. Along the line of the boulevards it has suburban residence-grounds. Crossing the Platte, and following its bank toward the southwest, over the fine, broad streets already bordered with its double rows of shade-trees, you pass Highland, Cheltenham Heights, and

VILLA PARK.

The latter is largely owned in Chicago, and is laid out in ornamental grounds, with an immense reservoir, an artificial lake in embryo, and a great number of forest-trees in process of planting. The boulevards pass directly in front of it, and, a little way off, runs the Platte, through its green fringe of aspen, while the city lies just beyond, scarcely a mile away. On the other side are the mountains, looking so near that you might be tempted to scale one of them before breakfast, if experience had not taught you the folly of trusting the evidence of your own senses.

[illegible] It is one of the most [illegible] grounds around Denver, [illegible] of the most pleasing [illegible] country is [illegible]

It has so [illegible] the future, and [illegible] colors all its v[illegible] [illegible] buoyant,—poi[illegible] tractions to a[illegible] unbounded fu[illegible] tiny. Its pos[illegible] life is externa[illegible] vigorous pion[illegible] is curiously mingl[illegible] the delicate, hot-house, drooping [illegible] old civilization,—finely-strung, [illegible] seeking invalid, who seek a new [illegible] ence, and find it, perhaps, in the very [illegible] of a moral atmosphere so far [illegible] their own previous experience.

We leave the Rocky Mountains with regrets, and many pleasant memories of courtesies and generous hearts.

FURS.

Who First Wore Them---How [illegible] Generations Regarded Them.

The Process of Preparing Peltry for Use.

Styles in Furs for the Winter [illegible] ---Ladies', Children's, and Gentlemen's.

Evidence is not wanting to prove that the primitive material used in the [illegible] men, and was early held in high estimation [illegible] will be remembered by the many willing [illegible] *willing* readers of the Bible that Adam [illegible] (whose last name we have ever wished [illegible] on being driven from the Garden of Eden into the bleaker climates of the outer [illegible] were furnished by their tailor with [illegible] skins; and the ancient heroes of the Greeks and Romans are represented as being clad in skins, Æneas wearing for an outer garment [illegible] of a lion, and Alcestus being formidably [illegible] that of the Libyan bear.

This very rational appreciation of the [illegible] an article of dress has never died out [illegible] men, although the fashion of using [illegible] suits has only been retained on "Greenland's icy mountains," and in countries possessing a like cheerless climate. The fur may [illegible] called the fabric of royalty [illegible] we read in the history of the crusades [illegible] the magnificent displays by the [illegible] Princes, of their dresses of costly furs [illegible] the Court of Constantinople, and are further informed that, during the twelfth and [illegible] centuries, the use of the choicer furs, [illegible] ermine and sable, was restricted to [illegible] families and the nobility, to whom [illegible] as distinctive marks and badges of [illegible] were for this purpose introduced [illegible] bearings.

While in these days of better sense dress is made in lighter material, ye[illegible] aristocratic article of dress, and [illegible] signifies that their possessor, or [illegible] friend, is the owner of a royal fortune [illegible] royal blood; and indeed it may be said [illegible] is worn in this climate, not so much [illegible] is necessary to wear it, as to indicate [illegible] wearer can afford the luxury.

Since we rely for our main supply of [illegible] upon new and undeveloped countries, [illegible] improbable that the children of the next [illegible] will be compelled to brave the blasts of [illegible] winter unclothed in this aristocratic [illegible] which, by its very scarcity, must become more aristocratic.

This reasonable supposition leads us [illegible] field of unlimited speculation, the most [illegible] of which is, will the result then be that the [illegible] tives of Greenland, Iceland, and Lapland [illegible] people only can keep their blood to living [illegible] by covering their bodies with fur, be frozen [illegible] It is to be hoped that the tide of emigration [illegible] those popular countries will soon turn back [illegible] thus avoid the calamity, for there is not [illegible] likelihood that they will so multiply [illegible] themselves that they shall cover their countries [illegible] and thus exterminate the seal and other fur-producing animals.

To avoid these calamities, the [illegible] of animals now wild will be necessary, and [illegible] rens for the breeding of them must, sooner or later, be established.

In fur-dressing there are many curious processes. The lady of wealth, robed in soft [illegible] and otter, is not often aware that the [illegible] she lays about her neck has been placed in [illegible] of rancid butter and trampled upon by the [illegible] of men. The pelt is thus softened, as [illegible] tially tanned. After this process, they are [illegible] cleaned of the loose bits of integument by [illegible] bing them with a strip of iron. The [illegible] then removed, by trampling them with a [illegible] ture of mahogany sawdust, the while occasionally beating them and combing the fur.

In the matter of varieties in general [illegible] sable is the most costly, then the mink, [illegible] seal. This year the seal for larger goods [illegible] gentlemen's wear, is to be decidedly the [illegible] popular; while for smaller goods, such as [illegible] lars and boas, the mink is to share its [illegible] popularity with the otter, the black marten [illegible] the sable.

For large goods the seal will entirely su[illegible] the mink. The long and sweeping [illegible] known as the Victoria, will now be quite [illegible] style, and, instead, will be [illegible] seal cloak, cut loose, or [illegible] with double-breast, rolling coat collar, [illegible] either flowing or coat style. These are [illegible] worn plain or trimmed, with a popular [illegible] favor of the plain. The trimming [illegible] black marten, or some other fancy fur [illegible] trimming is worth from $3 to $4 a yard, [illegible] much used in trimming street-dresses. [illegible] plete set of furs for lady will consist of [illegible] seal cloak, boa, muff, gloves, and cap. [illegible] worn with a dark heavy dress, trimmed [illegible] with marten fur, make a street-suit for [illegible] winter which is like to become very popular [illegible] certainly nothing more tasteful, or, [illegible] sensible, could be imagined. This set of [illegible] ranges in price from $150 to $250.

In small goods, so far as the shape [illegible] the fur is concerned, there is [illegible] change. The boa with [illegible] will be the most fashionable [illegible] with these it will not be inappropriate [illegible] wear a seal cap, of which there are two [illegible] the turban and the Thompson. This [illegible] pointed behind, and will be the popular [illegible] the winter. It may be here remarked that [illegible] cept the fur be of ermine or mink, the boas [illegible] worn with fringed ends, while the collars [illegible] generally plain.

The hair of the black marten fur, as is [illegible] known, is long, and has not been considered fashionable. But this winter, in suits of [illegible] and muff, it will be much worn. A suit of [illegible] fur will cost from $35 to $50.

For children, the gray Siberian squirrel [illegible] the German fitch, are no longer worn [illegible] places having been taken by the Astrakhan lamb, made up in stripes of white and [illegible] This fur is curled, being made so by se[illegible] band about the lamb while yet very young.

A set of furs for a gentleman will consist of [illegible] seal cap and gloves; the clumsy [illegible] will be no longer worn. In [illegible] we have observed three very beautiful [illegible] viz: the Laplander, the Greenlander, and [illegible] Icelander. The Greenlander, a high cap with [illegible] roll or front, will probably be [illegible] cheaper cap in these styles [illegible] fur.

In so far as fur [illegible] ance of ladies [illegible] stylish ladies an[illegible] ter than for many [illegible]

—The Bishop of [illegible] prayer for use in his [illegible] Divine aid for the remov[illegible] now so prevalent in Engla[illegible]

—The report of the Secre[illegible] State Board of Education [illegible] school-population to be 87,000, [illegible] of organized school-districts 2,0[illegible] nent investment in school-houses is [illegible] $1,265,887, and the total cost of schools [illegible] past year, including books and 6 per cent [illegible] est on the amount invested in school-[illegible] at $630,000. The report advocates a [illegible] erty-tax of 20 per cent, and a tax of [illegible] for the support of schools, each town [illegible] a distributive share on condition that [illegible] one-half as much by tax on the town[illegible] cent of the whole State tax to be set [illegible] books of reference and apparatus, one [illegible] the balance to be distributed on school-[illegible] tion, and one-half on the total attendance [illegible] balance of school-expenses to be defrayed [illegible] local tax.

NOV. 5, 1872.

[illegible] National Array of Candi[illegible] the National Election[illegible]

The Vote of 1868 and [illegible]

State Tickets and Congression[illegible] nations Throughout the Un[illegible]

Full List of Candidates [illegible] Illinois Legislature[illegible]

POPULAR VOTE IN 186[illegible]

States.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.
Alabama	76,366	72,086
Arkansas	22,152	19,078
California	54,592	54,078
Connecticut	50,996	47,951
Delaware	7,623	10,980
Florida, Electors chosen by the Legislature		
Georgia	57,134	102,822
Illinois	250,293	199,143
Indiana	176,552	166,980
Iowa	120,399	74,040
Kansas	31,047	14,019
Kentucky	39,569	115,889
Louisiana	33,263	80,225
Maine	70,426	42,396
Maryland	30,438	62,357
Massachusetts	136,477	59,408
Michigan	128,550	97,069
Minnesota	43,542	28,072
Mississippi		
Missouri	85,671	59,788
Nebraska	9,729	5,439
Nevada	6,480	5,218
New Hampshire	38,191	31,224
New Jersey	80,121	83,001
New York	419,883	429,883
North Carolina	96,226	84,090
Ohio	280,128	238,700
Oregon	10,961	11,125
Pennsylvania	342,280	313,382
Rhode Island	12,993	6,548
South Carolina	62,301	45,237
Tennessee	56,757	26,311
Texas		
Vermont	44,167	12,045
Virginia		
West Virginia	29,025	20,306
Wisconsin	108,857	84,710
Total vote	3,013,188	2,703,600

Whole vote, 5,716,788.

The Electoral vote in 1868 was 317, [illegible] Grant, 221; Seymour, 73; not cast, 23.

LATEST VOTE OF STATES

In the following table is given the m[illegible] votes of States in general elections o[illegible] preceding years, taking the heads of ti[illegible] making no account of the scattering o[illegible] laneous vote:

States.	Adm'n	Opp.
Alabama	77,677	79,446
Arkansas	28,190	25,488
California	62,581	57,520
Connecticut	46,563	44,562
Delaware	9,982	12,458
Florida	13,208	18,436
Georgia	41,452	103,076
Illinois	168,579	144,923
Indiana	188,276	189,424
Iowa	108,801	67,546
Kansas	40,666	20,496
Kentucky	89,063	126,059
Louisiana	65,647	41,170
Maine	72,127	55,067
Maryland	58,824	73,959
Massachusetts	75,129	47,725
Michigan	100,176	83,391
Minnesota	46,425	31,427
Mississippi	76,186	38,097
Missouri	63,336	104,374
Nebraska	16,350	11,182
Nevada	6,148	7,200
New Hampshire	38,621	36,585
New Jersey	76,292	82,290
New York	387,119	368,212
North Carolina	98,594	96,679
Ohio	265,825	251,770
Oregon	12,163	12,317
Pennsylvania	353,387	317,760
Rhode Island	9,383	8,141
South Carolina	85,071	51,537
Tennessee	41,500	78,979
Texas	51,846	78,930
Vermont	41,946	16,613
Virginia	82,469	92,370
West Virginia	37,748	42,154
Wisconsin	78,301	68,910

ELECTORAL COLLEGE IN 1872

The Electoral vote is equal to the adde[illegible] bership of the Senate and House, in Co[illegible] and is, this year, based upon the new [illegible] tionment of 292 Representatives, to whi[illegible] for 74 Senators; total, 366. In each [illegible] (Florida included) the Electors are now [illegible] by general ticket. The apportionment [illegible] follows:

State.	Electoral vote.	State.	Electoral vote.
Alabama	10	Nebraska	
Arkansas	6	Nevada	
California	6	New Hampshire	
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	
Delaware	3	New York	
Florida	4	North Carolina	
Georgia	11	Ohio	
Illinois	21	Oregon	
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	
Kansas	5	South Carolina	
Kentucky	12	Tennessee	
Louisiana	8	Texas	
Maine	7	Vermont	
Maryland	8	Virginia	
Massachusetts	13	West Virginia	
Michigan	11	Wisconsin	
Minnesota	5		
Mississippi	8	Total	
Missouri	15	Majority	

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

IN ILLINOIS AND ADJOINING STATES.

For President,

Horace Greeley, | Ulysses S. Grant.

For Vice President,

B. Gratz Brown, | Henry Wilson.

ILLINOIS—21.

William Bross,	Henry Greenebaum,
John D. Caton,	David T. Linegar,
Thomas Hoyne,	Chauncey T. Bowen
Charles C. P. Holden,	Lester L. Bond,
Arno Voss,	Mahlon D. Ogden,
Isaac W. Swan,	Richard L. Divine,
Robert C. Burchell,	James Shaw,
Eric Johnson,	Norman H. Ryan,
Caspar Butz,	Irus Coy,
Stephen R. Moore,	Joseph J. Cassel,
Martin Shallenbarger,	William Selden Gale
George Edmunds, Jr.,	Wm. D. Henderson,
William Steinwedell,	Moses M. Bane,
David L. Phillips,	George A. Sanders,
Samuel C. Parks,	Hugh Fullerton,
John Cunningham,	Martin B. Thompson
John N. Gwin,	Jacob W. Wilkin,
George L. Zink,	John P. VanDorston
John Hinchcliffe,	John I. Rinaker,
Benjamin W. Sharp,	John Dougherty,
Franklin Pierce,	William H. Robinson

INDIANA—15.

George W. Julian,	Jonathan W. Gordon
John R. Coffroth,	Joseph S. Buckles,
Cyrus M. Allen,	John Schwartz,
James Gavin,	Isaac S. Moore,
George W. Shanklin,	Daniel B. Kumler,
James A. Cravens,	Cyrus T. Nixon,
John S. Scobey,	James Y. Allison,
James T. Hockman,	John R. Goodwin,
William R. Harrison,	George W. Grubbs,
William E. McLean,	James T. Johnston,
Thomas H. Harrison,	Benjamin F. Gregory
Jonathan W. Evans,	Calvin Cowgill,
James Brown,	Robert S. Taylor,
Milo S. Hascall,	Erastus W. H. Ellis,
William W. Higgins,	Sidney Keith,

MICHIGAN—11.

George V. N. Lothrop,	William A. Howard,
Charles S. May,	Eber B. Ward,
Otto Stark,	Hermann Kiefer,
[illegible] Wahl,	Frederick Walldorf,
Andrew J. Bowne,	James O'Donnell,
Henry Chamberlain,	Lawson A. Duncan,
Henry Fralick,	Alonzo Sessions,
Randolph Strickland,	Samuel G. Ives,
Abram Smith,	John L. Woods,
Charles Babo,	Charles L. Ortmann,
Charles S. Fenton,	John F. Brown.

WISCONSIN—10.

Mons Anderson,	William E. Cramer,
John Black,	Frederick Fleischer,
Wyman Spooner,	Jerome S. Nickles,
Amasa G. Cook,	George G. Swain,
George H. King,	Ormsby H. Thomas,
Samuel Rindskopf,	Frederick Hilgen,
Robert H. Hotchkiss,	Ed. C. McFetridge,
Anton Klaus,	George E. Hoskinson,
Milton Montgomery,	Romanzo Bunn,
Matthew Wadleigh,	Henry D. Barron.

MINNESOTA—5.

Eugene M. Wilson,	William R. Marshall,
Ara Barton,	Charles Kittleson,
Thomas Wilson,	Charles A. Coe,
Harold Thorson,	M. S. Chandler,
Amos C. Morrill,	Theodore Sander.

IOWA—11.

Fitz Henry Warren,	Samuel J. Kirkwood,
Henry B. Fouke,	Christian Wullweber,
Edward Campbell, Jr.,	Samuel A. Russell,
Jacob Butler,	James T. Lane,
Michael P. Adams,	Elijah Odell,
[illegible] T. Root,	Enoch W. Eastman,
George A. Gray,	R. H. Gilmore,
William E. Sheppard,	James Coe,
J. M. Elwood,	Warren S. Dungan,
J. L. Mitchell,	T. V. Shoup,
M. B. Wilson,	Isaac Pendleton.

STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL.

ILLINOIS.

The State elects Governor and State Offic[illegible] 19 Congressmen, a Legislature (5[illegible] Senators [illegible] 153 Representatives), State Board of Equali[illegible]

Altogether, it is one of the most ... grounds around Denver.

One of the most striking points ... country is ...

We leave the Rocky Mountains with ... grets, and many pleasant memories of ... courtesies and generous hearts.

FURS.

Who First Wore Them—How Previous Generations Regarded Them.

The Process of Preparing Peltry for Use.

Styles in Furs for the Winter of '72-3—Ladies', Children's, and Gentlemen's.

Evidence is not wanting to prove that fur was the primitive material used in the apparel of men, and was early held in high estimation. It will be remembered by the many willing and unwilling readers of the Bible that Adam and Eve ... whose last name we have ever wished to know ... on being driven from the Garden of Eden into the bleaker climates of the outer world, were furnished by their tailor with coats of skins; and the ancient heroes of the Greeks and Romans are represented as being clothed in skins, Æneas wearing for an outer garment that of a lion, and Alcestus being formidably clad in that of the Libyan bear.

This very rational appreciation of the fur as an article of dress has never died out among men, although the fashion of using it for ... [illegible]

NOV. 5, 1872.

A National Array of Candidates for the National Election.

The Vote of 1868 and Since.

State Tickets and Congressional Nominations Throughout the Union.

Full List of Candidates for the Illinois Legislature.

POPULAR VOTE IN 1868.

States.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.
Alabama	76,366	72,086	4,280	....
Arkansas	22,152	19,078	3,074	....
California	54,592	54,078	514	....
Connecticut	50,996	47,951	3,045	....
Delaware	7,623	10,980	....	3,357
Florida, Electors chosen by the Legislature				
Georgia	57,134	102,822	....	45,688
Illinois	250,293	199,143	51,150	
Indiana	176,552	166,980	9,572	
Iowa	120,399	74,040	46,359	
Kansas	31,047	14,019	17,028	
Kentucky	39,569	115,889	....	76,323
Louisiana	33,263	80,225	....	46,962
Maine	70,426	42,396	28,030	
Maryland	30,438	62,357	....	31,919
Massachusetts	136,477	59,408	77,069	
Michigan	128,550	97,069	31,481	
Minnesota	43,542	28,072	15,470	
Mississippi				
Missouri	85,671	59,788	25,883	
Nebraska	9,729	5,439	4,290	
Nevada	6,480	5,218	1,262	
New Hampshire	38,191	31,224	6,967	
New Jersey	80,121	83,001	....	2,880
New York	419,883	429,883	....	10,000
North Carolina	96,226	84,090	12,136	
Ohio	280,128	238,700	41,428	
Oregon	10,961	11,125	....	164
Pennsylvania	342,280	313,382	28,898	
Rhode Island	12,993	6,548	6,445	
South Carolina	62,301	45,237	17,064	
Tennessee	56,757	26,311	30,446	
Texas	....	....		
Vermont	44,167	12,045	32,122	
Virginia	....	....		
West Virginia	29,025	20,306	8,719	
Wisconsin	108,857	84,710	24,447	
Total vote	3,013,188	2,703,600	526,881	217,203

Whole vote, 5,716,788.

The Electoral vote in 1868 was 317, viz.: For Grant, 221; Seymour, 73; not cast, 23.

LATEST VOTE OF STATES.

In the following table is given the most recent vote of States in general elections of this or preceding years, taking the heads of tickets and making no account of the scattering or miscellaneous vote:

States.	Adm'n.	Opp.	Ad. Maj.	Op. Maj.
Alabama	77,677	79,448	....	1,771
Arkansas	28,190	25,488	2,712	
California	62,581	57,520	5,061	
Connecticut	46,563	44,562	2,001	
Delaware	9,982	12,458	....	2,476
Florida	13,208	13,436	....	228
Georgia	41,452	103,076	....	61,624
Illinois	168,079	144,923	23,656	
Indiana	188,276	189,424	....	1,148
Iowa	108,801	67,547	41,254	
Kansas	40,666	20,496	20,162	
Kentucky	89,083	126,059	....	36,976
Louisiana	65,647	41,170	24,477	
Maine	72,127	55,057	17,070	
Maryland	58,824	73,959	....	15,135
Massachusetts	75,129	47,725	27,404	
Michigan	100,176	83,391	16,785	
Minnesota	46,428	31,437	14,989	
Mississippi	76,186	38,097	38,089	
Missouri	63,336	104,374	....	41,038
Nebraska	16,350	11,182	5,168	
Nevada	6,148	7,200	....	1,052
New Hampshire	38,621	36,585	2,036	
New Jersey	76,292	82,299	....	6,007
New York	367,119	366,212	18,907	
North Carolina	98,594	96,679	1,915	
Ohio	265,825	251,770	14,055	
Oregon	12,163	12,317	846	
Pennsylvania	353,387	317,760	35,627	
Rhode Island	9,385	8,141	1,244	
South Carolina	85,071	51,537	33,534	
Tennessee	41,500	78,979	....	37,479
Texas	51,846	73,930	....	22,084
Vermont	41,946	16,613	25,333	
Virginia	82,469	92,370	....	9,901
West Virginia	37,748	42,154	....	4,406
Wisconsin	78,301	68,910	9,391	

ELECTORAL COLLEGE IN 1872.

The Electoral vote is equal to the added membership of the Senate and House, in Congress, and is, this year, based upon the new apportionment of 292 Representatives, to which add for 74 Senators; total, 366. In each State (Florida included) the Electors are now chosen by general ticket. The apportionment is as follows:

State.	Electoral vote.	State.	Electoral vote.
Alabama	10	Nebraska	3
Arkansas	6	Nevada	3
California	6	New Hampshire	5
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	New York	35
Florida	4	North Carolina	10
Georgia	11	Ohio	22
Illinois	21	Oregon	3
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	29
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	5	South Carolina	7
Kentucky	12	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Texas	8
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Maryland	8	Virginia	11
Massachusetts	13	West Virginia	5
Michigan	11	Wisconsin	10
Minnesota	5	Total	366
Mississippi	8		
Missouri	15	Majority	184

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

IN ILLINOIS AND ADJOINING STATES.

For President.

Horace Greeley,	Ulysses S. Grant,
For Vice President.	
B. Gratz Brown,	Henry Wilson.
ILLINOIS—21.	
William Bross,	Henry Greenebaum,
John D. Caton,	David T. Linegar,
Thomas Hoyne,	Chauncey T. Bowen,
Charles C. P. Holden,	Lester L. Bond,
Arno Voss,	Mahlon D. Ogden,
Isaac W. Swan,	Richard L. Divine,
Robert C. Burchell,	James Shaw,
Eric Johnson,	Norman H. Ryan,
Caspar Butz,	Irus Coy,
Stephen R. Moore,	Joseph J. Cassel,
Martin Shallenbarger,	William Selden Gale,
George Edmunds, Jr.,	Wm. D. Henderson,
William Steinwedell,	Moses M. Bane,
David L. Phillips,	George A. Sanders,
Samuel C. Parks,	Hugh Fullerton,
John Cunningham,	Martin B. Thompson,
John N. Gwin,	Jacob W. Wilkin,
George L. Zink,	John P. VanDorston,
John Hinchcliffe,	John I. Rinaker,
Benjamin W. Sharp,	John Dougherty,
Franklin Pierce,	William H. Robinson.
INDIANA—15.	
George W. Julian,	Jonathan W. Gordon,
John R. Coffroth,	Joseph S. Buckles,
Cyrus M. Allen,	John Schwartz,
James Gavin,	Isaac S. Moore,
George W. Shanklin,	Daniel B. Kumler,
James A. Cravens,	Cyrus T. Nixon,
John S. Scobey,	James Y. Allison,
James T. Hockman,	John R. Goodwin,
William R. Harrison,	George W. Grubbs,
William E. McLean,	James T. Johnston,
Thomas H. Harrison,	Benjamin F. Gregory,
Jonathan W. Evans,	Calvin Cowgill,
James Brown,	Robert S. Taylor,
Nils S. Hascall,	Erastus W. H. Ellis,
William W. Higgins,	Sidney Keith.
MICHIGAN—11.	
George V. N. Lothrop,	William A. Howard,
Charles S. May,	Eber B. Ward,
[illegible] Stark,	Hermann Kiefer,
[illegible] Wahl,	Frederick Waldorf,
[illegible] J. Bowne,	James O'Donnell,
[illegible] Chamberlain,	Lawson A. Duncan,
[illegible] Fralick,	Alonzo Sessions,
[illegible] Strickland,	Samuel G. Ives,
[illegible] Smith,	John L. Woods,
[illegible] Babo,	Charles L. Ortmann,
Charles B. Fenton,	John T. Brown.
WISCONSIN—10.	
[illegible] Anderson,	William E. Cramer,
[illegible] Black,	Frederick Fleischer,
Wyman Spooner,	Jerome S. Nickles,
[illegible] G. Cook,	George G. Swain,
George B. King,	Ormsby B. Thomas,
[illegible] Rindskopf,	Frederick Hagen,
Robert H. Hotchkiss,	Ed. C. McFetridge,
[illegible]	George E. Hoskinson,
[illegible] Montgomery,	Romanzo Bunn,
[illegible] Wadleigh,	Henry D. Barron.
MINNESOTA—5.	
[illegible] M. Wilson,	William R. Marshall,
[illegible]	Charles Kittleson,
Thomas Wilson,	Charles A. Coe,
[illegible]	M. S. Chandler,
[illegible] C. Merrill,	Theodore Sander.
IOWA—11.	
[illegible] Henry Warren,	Samuel J. Kirkwood,
[illegible]	Christian Wullweber,
[illegible] Campbell, Jr.,	Samuel A. Russell,
[illegible] Butler,	James T. Lane,
[illegible] Adams,	Elijah Odell,
[illegible] Root,	Enoch W. Eastman,
[illegible] Gray,	R. H. Gilmore,
[illegible] Sheppard,	James Coe,
[illegible] Elwood,	Warren S. Dungan,
[illegible] Mitchell,	T. V. Shoup,
[illegible] Wilson,	Isaac Pendleton.

STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL.

ILLINOIS.

The State elects Governor and State Officers, 19 Congressmen, a Legislature (51 Senators and 153 Representatives), State Board of Equalization, and in the several counties, Attorneys, Circuit Clerks, Sheriffs, and Coroners. The principal candidates are:

Liberal.	*Republican.*
Governor.	
Gustavus Koerner,	Richard J. Oglesby.
Lieutenant Governor.	
John Charles Black,	John L. Beveridge.
Secretary of State.	
Edward Rummel,	George H. Harlow.
Treasurer.	
Charles H. Lanphier,	Edward Rutz.
Auditor.	
Daniel O'Hara,	Charles E. Lippincott.
Attorney General.	
John V. Eustace,	James K. Edsall.
Clerks of the Supreme Court.	
R. A. D. Wilbanks,	J. W. Campbell,
David A. Brown,	E. C. Hamburger,
Eli Smith,	Cairo D. Trimble.
Board of Equalization.	
1. Daniel C. Skelly,	William M. Whitney,
2. Thomas Wilce,	Richard P. Derrickson,
3. Charles Knobelsdorff,	Homer Willmarth,
4. Charles B. Wells,	Orson C. Diggins,
5. Alpheus P. Goddard,	Edward B. Warner,
6. Justus Stevens,	William L. Wiley,
7. John D. Rogers,	Sylvester H. Dewey,
8. A. J. Alexander,	Ira C. Mosier,
9. Samuel P. Marshall,	Rufus W. Miles,
10. Asaph C. Hammond,	Daniel D. Perry,
11. Levi T. Whitesides,	Charles H. Eldred,
12. John W. Savage,	Joseph W. King,
13. Benj. H. Gatton,	Stephen D. Fisher,
14. M. D. Coffeen,	Joseph G. English,
15. Samuel McNutt,	George W. Harper,
16. Daniel L. McCawley,	Alex W. Bothwell,
17. George Hunter,	Frederick W. Wolf,
18. John Meyer,	Daniel R. McMasters,
19. A. K. McCabe,	R. A. Moss.
Representatives in Congress.	
1. Lucius B. Otis,	John B. Rice,
2. Carter H. Harrison,	Jasper D. Ward,
3. John V. LeMoyne,	Charles B. Farwell,
4. Seymour G. Bronson,	Stephen A. Hurlbut,
5. James Dinsmoor,	Horatio C. Burchard,
6. Calvin Truesdale,	John B. Hawley,
7. Gavion D. A. Parks,	Franklin Corwin,
8. George O. Barnes,	Greenbury L. Fort,
9. N. E. Worthington,	Granville Barrere,
10. William H. Neece,	William H. Ray,
11. Robert M. Knapp,	Asa C. Matthews,
12. James C. Robinson,	M. H. Chamberlain,
13. Clifton H. Moore,	John McNulta,
14. William E. Nelson,	Joseph G. Cannon,
15. John R. Eden,	George Hunt,
16. Silas L. Bryan,	James S. Martin,
17. William R. Morrison,	John B. Hay,
18. George W. Wall,	Isaac Clements,
19. Samuel S. Marshall,	Green B. Raum.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Senators for Districts 1, 3, 5, etc., will serve two years; for Districts 2, 4, 6, etc., four years. Each Senatorial District elects three Representatives under the "minority plan."

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

For the Senate.

Liberals.	*Republicans.*
1. James W. Sheahan,	Joseph S. Reynolds,
2. James Wadsworth,	Richard S. Thompson,
3. Miles Kehoe,	Richard P. Derrickson,
4. Willard Woodard,	Samuel K. Dow,
5. Devotion C. Eddy,	John J. McGrath,
6. Henry R. Hamilton,	Horace F. Waite,
7. Simon P. Brown,	Rollin S. Williamson,
8. Charles H. Tryon,	Clark W. Upton,
9. John P. Jones,	John Early,
10. William P. Naramore,	Henry Green,
11. Winfield S. Wilkinson,	Joseph M. Patterson,
12. William Uhl,	George P. Jacobs,
13. William Patton,	M. B. Castle,
14. Robert N. Murray,	Eugene Canfield,
15. William S. Brooks,	John H. Daniels,
16. Achille Chiniquy,	A. S. Palmer,
17. Edward C. Hegelar,	Elmer Baldwin,
18. William Colon,	James G. Strong,
19. Milo Kendall,	Lorenzo D. Whiting,
20. Washington E. Cook,	Edward A. Wilcox,
21. Levi Higgins,	William H. Shepard,
22. A. S. Curtis,	Patrick H. Sanford,
23. Moses A. Luce,	Benjamin R. Hampton,
24. Benjamin Warren,	C. C. Preston,
25. Samuel P. Cummings,	James DeWitt,
26. John S. Lee,	Lucien H. Kerr,
27. Edward Lynch,	Aaron B. Nicholson,
28. William R. Duncan,	John Casey,
29. William A. Barnes,	Michael Donahue,
30. Daniel Bradley,	Jairus C. Sheldon,
31. Joseph B. Mann,	John C. Short,
32. James R. Cunningham,	Charles B. Steele,
33. Charles Voris,	Thomas A. Apperson,
34. William B. Hundley,	Daniel C. Amsden,
35. Alexander Starne,	John W. Smith,
36. Archibald A. Glenn,	J. S. Beler,
37. B. F. Grover,	George W. Burns,
38. William R. Archer,	Robert Frost,
39. William Brown,	John C. Salter,
40. Beatty T. Burke,	David E. Beatty,
41. Sam. A. Buckmaster,	John H. Yager,
42. George Gundlach,	James H. Sawyer,
43. John B. Kagy,	John Cunningham,
44. Basil Foster,	George W. Henry,
45. Edward Harlan,	William J. Crews,
46. Thomas S. Casey,	H. S. Plummer,
47. Francis M. Youngblood,	John N. Wasson,
48. William K. Murphy,	James P. Craig,
49. John Hinchcliffe,	Wm. H. Underwood,
50. Jesse Ware,	Benjamin L. Wiley,
51. George W. R. Corlis,	Charles M. Ferrell.

For the House.

1. Henry Sweet,	William Wayman,
Otto Mutschlechner,	James B. Bradwell,
2. Frank T. Sherman,	Charles G. Wicker,
Egbert Jamieson,	Silas I. Hopkins,
3. Constantine Kann,	E. J. Cullerton,
Thomas M. Halpin,	
4. William H. Condon,	John F. Scanlan,
Samuel S. Gardner,	Thomas E. Ferrier,
5. Hugh McLaughlin,	William A. Herting,
Austin J. Gibbons,	Ingebret Olson,
6. Otto Peltzer,	George E. Washburn,
William C. McClure,	John M. Rountree,
7. Daniel Booth,	Henry C. Senne,
Theodore Guenther,	O. H. Dalton,
8. Richard Bishop,	Elisha Gridley,
	Flavel K. Granger,
9. Seeley Perry,	Jesse S. Hildrup,
	Robert J. Cross,
	Daniel J. Stewart,
10. Frederick Stahl,	Alfred M. Jones,
Edward S. Kronkrite,	James S. Taggart,
11. James E. McPherron,	Dean S. Efner,
	James Shaw,
12. Frederick H. Marsh,	Isaac Rice,
	Henry D. Dement,
13. Perry A. Armstrong,	Lyman B. Ray,
	George M. Hollenback,
14. James Herrington,	Julius A. Carpenter,
	James G. Wright,
	S. S. Mann,
15. John S. Jessup,	Jabez Harvey,
A. W. Heise,	Amos Savage,
16. Elias Wenger,	M. J. Sheridan,
S. B. Collins,	Thomas S. Sawyer,
17. Geo. W. Armstrong,	Joseph Hart,
William Cogswell,	Louis Soule,
18. John P. Middlecoff,	Lucien Bullard,
John F. Blackburn,	John Pollock,
19. Mark R. Dewey,	Jacob B. Mulvane,
	Cyrus Bocock,
20. Robert Leach,	Nathaniel Moore,
J. Dwight Webber,	James G. Freeman,
21. Charles Dunham,	Edwin H. Johnston,
	Wilder W. Warner,
22. J. W. Hensley,	George P. Graham,
A. J. Streeter,	J. Smith Chambers,
23. Alpheus Lewis,	William A. Grant,
John R. Jackson,	E. K. Westfall,
24. James Stark,	E. E. Lane,
William Scott,	David Rankin,
25. Stephen Y. Thornton,	John A. Gray,
J. Monroe Darnell,	
26. Michael C. Quinn,	Eugene S. Webster,
Engelbert Nader,	Julius S. Starr,
27. Jacob W. Noel,	Peter J. Hawes,
Laban M. Stroud,	H. H. Snow,
28. Thomas P. Rogers,	A. E. Stewart,
	John Cassody,
29. Jacob Frick,	William T. Moffitt,
Tilman Lane,	Job A. Race,
30. William Park,	John Penfield,
P. E. Bryant,	C. P. Davis,
31. Henri B. Bishop,	Jacob H. Oakwood,
	Willis O. Pinnell,
32. V. R. Bridges,	James A. Connelly,
Wm. T. Sylvester,	John A. Freeland,
33. Isaac B. Hume,	Benson Wood,
William H. McDonald,	
34. E. J. C. Alexander,	James M. Truitt,
Hiram P. Shumway,	
35. Alfred Orendorff,	Milton Hay,
Charles H. Rice,	Shelby M. Cullom,
36. M. H. Moore,	N. W. Branson,
William W. Easley,	
37. Charles Ballow,	Nehemiah Bushnell,
Ira M. Moore,	Joel Benton,
38. Henry Dresser,	Melville D. Massie,
Stephen G. Lewis,	
39. Jerome B. Nulton,	John Gordon,
John W. Meacham,	
40. Archie L. Virden,	George E. Warren,
William McAdams, Jr.,	Jonathan Plowman,
41. Henry Weinheimer,	Thomas T. Ramey,
J. R. Hite,	Anthony Beck,
42. Fred Danckmeyer,	F. A. Lietze,
C. D. Hoiles,	Andrew G. Henry,
	Ziba S. Swan,
43. Charles G. Smith,	
Nap. B. Morrison,	
44. Robert T. Forth,	Isaac N. Jaquess,
Elbert Rowland,	D. W. Barclay,
45. C. C. Fletcher,	Thomas J. Golden,
J. S. Flanders,	
46. Leonidas Walker,	Robert S. Anderson,
Patrick Dolan,	
47. James R. Loomis,	S. M. Mitchell,
John G. Newton,	
48. Austin James,	James H. Watt,
William Neville,	Washington Platt,
49. Luke H. Hite,	Ernst W. Wider,
Bernhard Wick,	John Thomas,
50. John H. Oberly,	Matthew J. Inscore,
William A. Lemma,	
51. Newton R. Casey,	James B. Morray,
R. M. Lowe,	

IRREGULAR CANDIDATES.

For the Senate.

6. C. S. Hammond, Temperance.
20. Jonathan Brassfield, Bourbon.
27. Edward Davis, Bourbon.
37. J. C. Pierson, Bourbon.

For the House.

8. Perley Lowe, Temperance.
6. C. P. Buckingham, Temperance.
12. E. L. Green, Bourbon.
15. Michael Haley, Independent.
16. John Dale, Temperance.
17. H. M. Gallagher, Independent.
18. Robert Thompson, Bourbon.
20. Edward Clifford, Bourbon.
25. Christopher Wilson, Bourbon.
26. Benjamin Dase, Bourbon.
27. John Snedeker, Bourbon.
28. M. J. Fitzpatrick, Independent.
29. C. W. Aiken, Independent.
32. Isaac Shields, Bourbon.
Andrew Gwinn, Independent.
33. William H. Blakely, Independent.
36. M. D. Scaggs, Bourbon.
George H. Campbell, Independent.
37. Lee R. Campbell, Bourbon.
38. James M. Leighton, Independent.
42. T. L. P. Neal, Independent.
48. Job Shockey, Independent.
James Creed, Independent.
49. H. H. Simonds, Independent.
George Kinghorn, Labor.
50. D. A. Parker, Independent.

ALABAMA.

The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Spencer, Republican.

Governor.	
Thomas H. Herndon,	David P. Lewis.
Lieutenant Governor.	
Edward H. Moren,	Alex. McKinstry.
Secretary of State.	
Jabez J. Parker,	Pat. Ragland.
Treasurer.	
James F. Grant,	Arthur Bingham.
Auditor.	
Thomas J. Burnet,	R. T. Smith.
Attorney General.	
John W. A. Sanford,	Ben. Gardner.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.	
Joseph Hodgson,	Joseph H. Speed.
Commissioner of Industrial Resources.	
Edward F. Comegys,	Thomas Lambert.
Representatives in Congress. At large—2.	
Alpheus Baker,	Christopher C. Sheats,
John J. Jolly,	Alexander White.
By districts—6.	
1. Frederick G. Bromberg,	Benjamin S. Turner, c.,
2. William C. Oates,	James T. Rapier, c.,
3. William A. Handley,	Charles Pelham,
4. William B. Smith,	Charles Hays,
5. John H. Caldwell,	
6. Joseph H. Sloss,	J. T. Parrish.

ARKANSAS.

The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Rice, Liberal.

Governor.	
Joseph Brooks,	Elisha Baxter.
Lieutenant Governor.	
Daniel J. Smith,	V. V. Smith.
Secretary of State.	
Edward A. Fulton, c.,	James M. Johnson.
Treasurer.	
Thomas J. Hunt,	Henry Page.
Auditor.	
James R. Berry,	Stephen Wheeler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.	
Thomas Smith,	Joseph C. Corbin, c.
Attorney General.	
Benjamin T. Du Val,	T. D. W. Yonley.
Justices of Supreme Court.	
William M. Harrison,	E. J. Searle,
John T. Bearden,	M. L. Stephenson.
Superintendent of Penitentiary.	
William L. Cook, c.,	H. B. Robinson.
Representatives in Congress. At large—1.	
William J. Hynes,	John M. Bradley.
By districts—3.	
1. Lucien C. Gause,	Asa Hodges,
2. Marcus L. Bell,	Oliver P. Snyder,
3. Thomas M. Gunter,	W. W. Wilshire.

CALIFORNIA.

Representatives in Congress.	
1. William A. Piper,	Charles Clayton,
2. Paschal Coggins,	H. Frank Page,
3. J. K. Luttrell,	John M. Coghlan,
4. E. J. C. Kewen,	Sherman O. Houghton.

CONNECTICUT.

Representatives in Congress (vacancy).	
William W. Eaton,	Joseph R. Hawley.

DELAWARE.

Representative in Congress.	
Curtis W. Wright,	James R. Lofland.

FLORIDA.

The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Osborne, Republican.

Governor.	
William D. Bloxham,	Ossian B. Hart.
Lieutenant Governor.	
Robert Bullock,	Marcellus L. Stearns.
Representative in Congress.	
Silas L. Niblack,	Josiah T. Walls, c.,
Charles W. Jones,	William J. Purman.

GEORGIA.

Representatives in Congress.	
1. Morgan Rawls,	Andrew Sloan,
2. Gilbert J. Wright,	Richard H. Whiteley,
3. Philip Cook,	Sampson Bell,
4. Henry R. Harris,	John S. Bigby,
5. Luther J. Glenn,	James C. Freeman,
6. James H. Blount,	Lemuel B. Anderson,
7. Pierce M. B. Young,	James F. Dever,
8. Augustus R. Wright,	Philip Clayton,
9. H. P. Bell.	

IOWA.

Secretary of State.	
Edward A. Guilbert,	Josiah T. Young.
Treasurer.	
Matthias J. Rohlfs,	William Christy.
Auditor.	
J. P. Casady,	John Russell.
Register of State Land Office.	
Jacob Butler,	Aaron Brown.
Attorney General.	
Albert G. Case,	M. E. Cutts.
Representatives in Congress.	
1. James M. Shelley,	George W. McCrary,
2. Wm. E. Leffingwell,	Aylett R. Cotton,
3. John T. Stoneman,	William G. Donnan,
4. Adolph T. Lusch,	Henry O. Pratt,
5. John P. Irish,	James Wilson,
6. Henry H. Trimble,	William Loughridge,
7. Oliver L. Palmer,	John A. Kasson,
8. W. W. Merritt,	James W. McDill,
9. John F. Duncombe,	Jackson Orr.

KANSAS.

The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Pomeroy, Republican.

Governor.	
Thaddeus H. Walker,	Thomas A. Osborn.
Lieutenant Governor.	
John Walruff,	Elias S. Stover.
Secretary of State.	
J. F. Waskey,	Wm. H. Smallwood.
Treasurer.	
C. H. Pratt,	Josiah E. Hayes.
Auditor.	
V. H. Osborne,	Daniel W. Wilder.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.	
L. G. Sawyer,	H. D. McCarthy.
Chief Justice of Supreme Court.	
H. C. McComas,	Samuel A. Kingman.
Attorney General.	
B. P. Waggener,	Archie L. Williams.
Representatives in Congress.	
Samuel A. Riggs,	David P. Lowe,
W. R. Laughlin,	William A. Phillips,
Robert B. Mitchell,	Stephen A. Cobb.

KENTUCKY.

Representatives in Congress.	
1. Edward Crossland,	Henry H. Houston,
John Martin,	Isaac H. Trabue, b.,
2. John Young Brown,	
3. Charles W. Milliken,	Jacob S. Golladay, b.,
4. William B. Read,	
5. E. D. Standiford,	W. P. Boone,
6. William E. Arthur,	Harvey Myers,
7. James B. Beck,	Stephen F. J. Trabue, b.,
8. Milton J. Durham,	William O. Bradley,
9. George M. Adams,	A. T. Wood,
10. John D. Young,	John M. Burns.

LOUISIANA.

[Election—Monday, Nov. 4.]

The Legislature to be elected will choose a United Senator, *vice* Kellogg, Republican.

Governor.	
John McEnery,	Wm. Pitt Kellogg.
Lieutenant Governor.	
Davidson B. Penn,	Cæsar C. Antoine, c.
Secretary of State.	
Samuel Armstead, c.,	P. G. Deslonde, c.
Auditor.	
James Graham,	Charles Clinton.
Attorney General.	
H. N. Ogden,	A. P. Field.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.	
Robert M. Lusher,	William G. Brown, c.
Representatives in Congress: At large—1.	
George A. Sheridan,	P. B. S. Pinchback, c.
By Districts—5.	
1. Effingham Lawrence,	J. Hale Sypher,
2. Randall L. Gibson,	Lionel A. Sheldon,
3. Elbert Gantt,	Chester B. Darrall,
4. E. C. Davidson,	Samuel H. Peters,
5. George W. McCranie,	Frank Morey.
Vacancy in present Congress.	
4. Alex. Boarman,	Harry Lott, c.

MARYLAND.

Representatives in Congress.	
1. Ephraim K. Wilson,	Thomas A. Spence, b.
2. Stephenson Archer,	A. M. Hancock,
3. William J. O'Brien,	Robert Turner, b.
4. Thomas Swann,	Elias Griswold, b.
5. William M. Merrick,	William J. Albert,
6. John Ritchie,	Lloyd Lowndes, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Governor.	
Francis W. Bird,	Wm. B. Washburn.
Lieutenant Governor.	
William L. Smith,	Thomas Talbot.
Secretary of State.	
George H. Munroe,	Oliver Warner.
Treasurer.	
Levi Heywood,	Charles Adams.
Auditor.	
Patrick A. Collins,	Charles Endicott.
Attorney General.	
Waldo Colburn,	Charles R. Train.
Representatives in Congress.	
1. Joseph M. Day,	James Buffinton,
2. Edward Avery,	Benjamin W. Harris,
3. Samuel C. Cobb,	William Whiting,
4. Leopold Morse,	Samuel Hooper,
5. Nathaniel P. Banks,	Daniel W. Gooch,
6. Charles P. Thompson,	Benjamin F. Butler,
7. John K. Tarbox,	E. Rockwood Hoar,
8. William W. Warren,	John M. S. Williams,
9. George F. Verry,	George F. Hoar,
10. Daniel W. Bond,	Alvah Crocker,
11. John F. Arnold,	Henry L. Dawes.
Vacancy in present Congress.	
7. George Stevens,	C. C. Esty.

MICHIGAN.

Governor.	
Austin Blair,	John J. Bagley.
Lieutenant Governor.	
John C. Blanchard,	Henry H. Holt.
Secretary of State.	
George H. House,	Daniel Striker.
Treasurer.	
Joseph A. Hollon,	Victory P. Collier.
Auditor.	
Neil O'Hearn,	William Humphrey.
Attorney General.	
Matthew H. Maynard,	Byron D. Ball.
Commissioner of State Land Office.	
George H. Murdock,	Leverett A. Clapp.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.	
Willard Stearns,	Daniel B. Briggs.
Member of Board of Education.	
Edward Fieldner,	Edward Dorsch.
Representatives in Congress.	
1. A. Smith Bagg,	Moses W. Field,
2. Abe Mahan,	Henry Waldron,
3. John G. Parkhurst,	George Willard,
4. Allen Potter,	Julius C. Burrows,
5. And. T. McReynolds,	Wilder D. Foster,
6. Augustus C. Baldwin,	Josiah W. Begole,
7. John H. Richardson,	Omar D. Conger,
8. Chauncey S. Wisner,	Nathan B. Bradley,
9. Samuel F. Ely,	Jay A. Hubbell.

MINNESOTA.

Auditor.	
Albert Scheffer,	Oliver P. Whitcomb.
Clerk of Supreme Court.	
James George,	Sherwood Hough.
Representatives in Congress.	
1. Morton S. Wilkinson,	Mark H. Dunnell,
2. Christopher Graham,	H. B. Strait,
3. George L. Becker,	John T. Averill.

MISSISSIPPI.

Representatives in Congress.	
1. Lucius Q. C. Lamar,	R. W. Flournoy,
2.	A. R. Howe,
3. W. S. Bolding,	Henry W. Barry,
4. Sylvanus T. Oldham,	Jason Niles,
5. W. B. Shelby,	George C. McKee,
6. Hiram Cassedy,	John R. Lynch, c.

MISSOURI.

The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Blair, Liberal.

Governor.	
Silas Woodson,	John B. Henderson.
Lieutenant Governor.	
Charles P. Johnson,	John H. Stover.
Secretary of State.	
Eugene F. Weigel,	Friedrich W. Voerds.
Treasurer.	
Harvey W. Salmon,	Daniel M. Draper.
Auditor.	
George B. Clark,	Daniel O'Connor.
Register of Lands.	
Frederick Salomon,	Frederick A. Nichy.
Attorney General.	
H. Clay Ewing,	Jefferson Chandler.
Judges of Supreme Court.	
Washington Adams,	George H. Shields,
Henry M. Vories,	Henry A. Clover,
Ephraim B. Ewing,	John P. Ellis,
Thomas A. Sherwood,	Ira E. Leonard.
Representatives in Congress.	
1. Wm. M. Grosvenor,	Edwin O. Stanard,
2. Erastus Wells,	Manlius A. Bryson,
3. William H. Stone,	Manetho Hilton,
4. Robert A. Hatcher,	Messer Ward,
5. Richard P. Bland,	Andrew J. Seay,
6. Charles B. McAfee,	Harrison E. Havens,
7. Thomas T. Crittenden,	Samuel S. Burdett,
8. Abram Comingo,	D. S. Twitchell,
9. Bennett Pike,	Isaac C. Parker,
10. Charles H. Mansur,	Ira B. Hyde,
11. John B. Clark, Jr.,	Mark L. DeMotte,
12. John M. Glover,	John F. Benjamin,
13. A. H. Buckner,	Thomas J. C. Fagg.

NEVADA.

The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Nye, Republican.

Supreme Judge.	
W. M. Seawell,	Thomas P. Hawley.
State Printer.	
John C. Lewis,	C. A. V. Putnam.
Representative in Congress.	
Charles W. Kendall,	C. C. Goodwin.

NEW JERSEY.

Representatives in Congress.	
1. Oscar Clute,	John W. Hazleton,
2. Samuel C. Forker,	Samuel A. Dobbins,
3. John H. Patterson,	Amos Clark, Jr.,
4. William R. Hamilton,	Frederick A. Potts,
5. Abram B. Woodruff,	William W. Phelps,
6. John M. Randall,	Marcus L. Ward,
7. Noah D. Taylor,	Isaac W. Scudder.

NEW YORK.

The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Conkling, Republican.

Governor.	
Francis Kernan,	John A. Dix.
Lieutenant Governor.	
Chauncey M. Depew,	John C. Robinson.
Canal Commissioner.	
John F. Hubbard, Jr.,	Reuben W. Stroud.
State Prison Inspector.	
Enos C. Brooks,	Ezra Graves.
Representatives in Congress. At large—1.	
Samuel S. Cox,	Lyman Tremain.
By districts—32.	
1. James W. Covert,	Henry J. Scudder,
2. John G. Schumaker,	Andrew J. Perry,
3. William W. Goodrich,	Stewart L. Woodford,
4. Stephen J. Callahan,	Philip S. Crooke,
5. William R. Roberts,	Matthew Stewart,
6. James Brooks,	Adolph G. Dunn,
7. Thomas J. Creamer,	Conrad Geib,
8. Charles B. Shaw,	John D. Lawson,
9. Michael Connolly,	David B. Mellish,
10. Fernando Wood,	William A. Darling,
11. Clarkson N. Potter,	Ethan Flagg,
12. Charles H. Horton,	Charles St. John,
13. John O. Whitehouse,	John H. Ketcham,
14. David M. DeWitt,	John Maxwell,
15. Eli Perry,	Charles H. Adams,
16. Adin Thayer, Jr.,	James S. Smart,
17. Rufus Heaton,	Robert S. Hale,
18. Wm. P. Cantwell,	Wm. A. Wheeler,
19. Daniel B. Judson,	Henry H. Hathorn,
20. Hezekiah Sturges,	David Wilber,
21. Beman Brockway,	Clinton L. Merriam,
22. Richard U. Sherman,	Ellis H. Roberts,
23. Henry A. Foster,	Wm. E. Lansing,
24. Frank Hiscock,	R. Holland Duell,
25. William T. Graves,	Clinton D. MacDougall,
26. Wm. M. White,	Wm. H. Lamport,
27. Milo Goodrich,	Thomas C. Platt,
28. Stephen T. Hayt,	H. Boardman Smith,
29. Luther Gordon,	Freeman Clarke,
30. Mort. M. Southworth,	George G. Hoskins,
31. Wm. Williams,	Lyman K. Bass,
32. Charles D. Murray,	Walter L. Sessions.

RHODE ISLAND.

Representatives in Congress.	
1. Thomas Davis,	Benjamin T. Eames,
2. George H. Browne,	James M. Pendleton.

TENNESSEE.

Governor.	
John C. Brown,	A. A. Freeman.
Representatives in Congress. At large—1.	
B. Brank Cheatham,	Horace Maynard.
By districts—9.	
1. William B. Carter,	Roderick R. Butler,
2. Alfred Caldwell,	James M. Thornburgh,
3. David M. Key,	William B. Stokes,
4. John M. Bright,	John P. Steele,
5. Edward I. Golladay,	Horace H. Harrison,
6. Wash. C. Whitthorne,	A. M. Hughes,
7. John D. C. Atkins,	W. W. Murray,
8. Robert T. Caldwell,	David A. Nunn,
9. Landon C. Haynes,	Barbour Lewis.

Independent—At large, Andrew Johnson; Second District, Abraham E. Garrett; Third, A. Blizard; Fourth, J. B. Palmer; Fifth, William G. Brien; Seventh, Buck Travis; Eighth, T. A. Bell.

TEXAS.

[Election—No. 5, 6, 7, 8.]

Representatives in Congress. At large—2.	
Asa H. Willie,	Lemuel D. Evans,
Roger Q. Mills,	A. B. Norton.
By districts—4.	
1. W. S. Herndon,	William Chambers,
2. W. P. McLean,	Frederick W. Miner,
3. D. C. Giddings,	Andrew J. Evans,
4. John Hancock,	W. O. Hutchinson.

VERMONT.

Representatives in Congress.	
1. Homer W. Heaton,	Charles W. Willard,
2.	Luke P. Poland,
3. Henry C. Adams,	George W. Hendee.

VIRGINIA.

Representatives in Congress.	
1. Elliott M. Braxton,	James B. Sener,
2. Baker P. Lee,	James H. Platt,
3. George D. Wise,	John Ambler Smith,
4. Phillip W. McKinney,	Wm. H. H. Stowell,
5. Alex. M. Davis,	C. Y. Thomas,
6. Thomas Whitehead,	James F. Johnson, b.,
7. John T. Harris,	Chas. T. O'Ferrall, b.,
8. Eppa Hunton,	Edward Daniels,
9. Reese T. Bowen,	Robert W. Hughes.

WISCONSIN.

The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Howe, Republican.

Representatives in Congress.	
1. Ithamar C. Sloan,	Charles G. Williams,
2. George B. Smith,	Gerry W. Hazelton,
3. Allen Warden,	J. Allen Barber,
4. Alex. Mitchell,	Frederick C. Winkler,
5. Chas. A. Eldridge,	Henry Baetz,
6. Myron F. Lindsley,	Philetus Sawyer,
7. Stephen Marston,	Jeremiah M. Rusk,
8. William Carson,	Alexander S. McDill.

Occupations of Women.

Thus is it that, in most cases where women have become soldiers or sailors, husbands or lovers have generally had something to do in supplying a motive. Special circumstances have guided the matter in other instances. Why she did it is not narrated, but the gossipping chroniclers which tell about centenarians speak of one Mary Hall, who was sexton of Bishop's Hill, York, and who lived to the age of a hundred and five. There was a pedler in 1793 who was taken ill at an ale-house in Worcester, and, shortly before dying, told his (her) story. She had been concerned in the Gordon riots in '80, and, fearing capture and punishment, had put on man's dress, and travelled the country as a pedler for thirteen years. There was a Norwegian woman early in the present century, who was trained by her father as a juggler, and, when a woman, was black bearded and rough enough to act the part of a Turkish juggler at Paris, with turban and robes all complete. Some women have been horse-racers. The annals of the turf are not without example to prove this. Ladies of high birth have been *sawyers*, but neither as a trade nor for the pleasure of the thing. Lady Joan Berkeley, in the time of Henry III., used in her later years to saw billets and sticks in her chamber, "as a part of physick" or medical regimen; and some centuries later, Taylor, the water-poet, while satirising the court ladies, said, "All their exercise is pretending to saw billets." Women have been embassadresses, but generally under circumstances of intrigue which courts of any reputation would wish to avoid; as in the case of the too-notorious Mrs. Behn, in the time of Charles II. Women have been made knights; witness Miss Jane Porter, who, after the translation of her Scottish Chiefs and Thaddeus of Warsaw into German, was made Lady of the Chapter of St. Joachim, and Grand Cross of that Order, in Wurtemberg; and witness the Begums and Rances who have recently become Knights of the Star of India. Women have been jesters or jesteresses, filling the same part as the fools of old days. There was a female jester at the court of Edward II. 1310; Antande du Pay was "fool" to Jeanne, Queen of France in 1373; Madame d'Or was court-fool at Bruges in 1429; Mademoiselle Levin was fool to the Queen of Navarre.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Governor Carpenter, of Iowa, indorses the President's proclamation of Thanksgiving, Nov. 28.

—The Lima (Ohio) *Gazette* says: "The Miami & Erie Canal, for all practical purposes, has about played out. Boats no longer run upon it in this section of Ohio, on account of the scarcity of water, and the canal itself is rapidly filling up, while the locks are gradually going to decay."

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STYLES & FOWLIS, 73 Washington-st.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.

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COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash-av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State-st.

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DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 29 and 31 Lake-st.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 204 & 206 Madison, cor. Market.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 88 Randolph, near Wabash-av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 283 and 285 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 111 and 113 Wabash-av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 71 Wabash-av.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 222 Mich.-av.
WISWELL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 56 & 58 Wab-av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 120 LaSalle-st., Room 13.

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ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

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AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 227 Wabash-av.

Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.

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GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.

Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 45 S. Green-st.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
FRENCH, ABRAM & CO., 237 Wabash-av.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 145 Michigan-av.
S. B. PARKHURST, 33 and 35 Wabash-av.

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HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Dentists.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 220 Park-av.
E. NOYES, 119 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

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E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
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Druggists' Sundries.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.

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D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.

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G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

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OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.

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A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
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BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 S. Canal-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 260 to 266 Wabash-av.

Grocers (Wholesale).
BLISS, MOORE & CO., 27 and 29 Wabash-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck Court.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan-av.

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SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 38 and 40 Lake-st.

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MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.
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Insurance (Life).
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GOODRICH & KIRBY, 248 West Madison-st.
G. F. HAPPEL & CO., 150 West Madison-st.
C. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison-st.
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N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash-av.
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Lawyers.
DENT & BLACK, 191 LaSalle-st., Room 22.

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WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

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KENLY & JENKINS, 270 South Water-st.

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CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 West Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 87 and 89 West Lake-st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washington.

Pawnbroker.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.

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J. BAUER & CO., 200 to 206 Wabash-av.
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W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash-av and Thirteenth-st.

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A. B. MEEKER & CO., 278 Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 223 East Randolph-st.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, Etc.
R. W. AUSTIN & CO., 62 North Clinton-st.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 221 and 223 South Water-st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan-av., near Adams.

Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

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SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.

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HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.

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GROVER & BAKER, 150 State-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, 238 W. Mad. & 980 Wabash-a.
MANHATTAN S. M. CO., 266 Wabash-av.

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GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
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M. TERHUNE, 46 State-st.

Stoves (Wholesale).
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FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light House.

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Teas.
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JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

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Business conducted on Equitable Principles.
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AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 4, THE ORIGINAL
GEORGIA MINSTRELS
SLAVE TROUPE,
RETURNED FROM EUROPE.
Whose fame is world-wide, whose style is original, whose productions are unique and novel. Pronounced by the Press and Public unequalled by none in their scenes of PLANTATION LIFE. No advancement in prices.
CHAS. CALLENDER, Proprietor.
CHAS. B. HICKS, Business Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The great success attendant upon the production of the Grand Trick Pantomime entitled
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
at the OLYMPIC THEATRE, New York, has induced many others to produce and travel with various Pantomimes under this title, which they seek to palm off upon the public as the genuine production.
G. L. FOX,
the AUTHOR of this piece, and who, up to date (Oct. 31, 1872), has played the title role
1,137 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
and during this period has NEVER MISSED ONE PERFORMANCE, will shortly appear in this city, supported by his brother,
C. K. FOX,
As PANTALOON, and a full and unequalled
CORPS OF PANTOMIMISTS,
THIRTY IN NUMBER.
The Scenery, Tricks, Music and Transformations will be identical with those which attended the famous run of the piece in New York City. Other parties, who by artfully worded advertisements, by imitating G. L. Fox's Pictorials, or by pirating the language of his bills, seeks to convey the impression that they are from the Olympic Theatre, New York, or that they are playing Mr. Fox's original version of this Pantomime, are UNPRINCIPLED FRAUDS, and only imposing upon the public.
G. L. FOX
OPENS AT
Aiken's Theatre,
MONDAY EVENING November 4.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
Randolph-st., opposite the Court House.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC!
Notwithstanding other cards to the contrary, the "TRUTH" must out, that a majority of the artists at present performing at HOOLEY'S appeared and performed in
Humpty Dumpty
at the Olympic Theatre, New York. The Kiralfy Ballet Troupe performed 700 times in the above pantomime, and produced five new grand features, which made the run so successful. The following from the press will satisfy the most incredulous that the above is no BOMBAST:
New York *Herald*, Jan. 10, 1872: "The grand feature, however, is the warriors' dance by the Kiralfys, entire ballet, in dazzlingly beautiful and entirely original costumes. In one scene of this dance, the warriors lock their shields above their heads, and a number of Amazons, with couched spears, ascend to this platform by flights of stairs formed of the shields of other warriors. The effect is something so novel as to electrify the audience and excite the most enthusiastic plaudits."
From the Boston *Gazette*, Oct. 31, 1869.—"But the great feature of the entertainment is the performance of the Kiralfy Troupe."
From the New Orleans *Picayune*, Feb. 17, 1870.—"The Kiralfys, however, formed the sensation feature of the entertainment."
From the Chicago *Republican*, March 28, 1870.—"Fox's Pantomime and Kiralfy Combination—The Kiralfys were the sensation of the evening. Abbott as Clown was a success."
Mr. Chas. Abbott, under the Olympic Theatre management, travelled 14 weeks, appearing in the title role of HUMPTY DUMPTY, and in connection with the Kiralfy Troupe, appeared at Crosby's Opera House, in March, 1870.
All the original bills and newspaper notices are open for inspection at the box office of Hooley's Opera House.
The public's most grateful servant,
IRME KIRALFY,
Manager Kiralfy Troupe.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,
Wabash-av. and Congress.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 4, ALSO WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES, THE ONLY
GEO. L. FOX,
The American Grimaldi, and his famous
Humpty-Dumpty
PANTOMIME TROUPE.
HIS BROTHER,
C. K. FOX,
A Pantaloon. The Great
MARTEN FAMILY!
IN THEIR ORIGINAL CAT DUETT,
Supported by a Troupe of 30 of the most Celebrated Performers.
Prices same as usual. Seats secured six days in advance.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
AIKEN & LAWLOR............Managers.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!
In addition to the Superb Corps of Artists already announced with
G. L. FOX,
AND HIS ORIGINAL
HUMPTY DUMPTY TROUPE!
The WONDERFUL MARTENS will appear in their Grand and Original
CAT DUET,
Which received the universal approval of the Press and Public of New York during the last 13 months.
Monday Evening, Nov. 4, 1872,
And Every Evening until further notice.
Beware of Base Imitators with Inferior Combinations. The MARTENS are the Originators and Only Recognized Artists in that Specialty in New York City.

HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE.
Randolph-st., between Clark and La Salle.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF ENTERTAINMENT.
Monday evening, Nov. 4, 1872, and during the week.
ABBOTT'S NEW EDITION OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Introducing FIVE, 5, 5, 5, FIVE grand features of the original Humpty Dumpty, exactly as performed 700 times by the Kiralfy Troupe at the Olympic Theatre, New York.
1st—The Prussian Uhlan's Sensation Ballet.
2d—The Grand Shield Tableaux Ballet.
3d—The Double-faced Gnomes.
4th—The Wonderful Lance Ballet.
5th—The Revel of the Pierrotts.
All original with the Kiralfys.
The original Cat Duet by the Gratz family.
New Sensations by the Jee Brothers.
ALL, ALL, ALL New Tricks, Traps, and Transformations by the great ABBOTT KIRALFY PANTOMIME and BALLET TROUPE, which has been augmented to Sixty (60) performers for this occasion.
FAMILY MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.
MAGGIE MITCHELL!
In her renowned personation of
FANCHON.
NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.
This is the only legitimate and elegant entertainment in the city.
Saturday—MAGGIE MITCHELL MATINEE.

GLOBE THEATRE.
WOOD & LINN..................Lessees and Managers.
To-Night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
The great Gymnastic Sensations, THE ROMELLIS.
The popular Song and Dance Artists, WALTERS and MORTON.
The charming Character Vocalist, Miss MINNIE GRAY.
The artistic Ethiopian Delineator, BILLY BARRY.
The favorite Premiere Danseuse, Miss BETTIE REMMELSBERG.
Miss SOPHIE REMMELSBERG, and the STAR COMPANY.
The new Burlesque Drama, produced for the first time in this city, entitled
HE WOULD BE A MASON,
OR, MASONRY EXPOSED.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EVERY EVENING, AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
After careful preparation, in the most complete manner, the gorgeous spectacular drama, entitled the
BLACK CROOK.
The most colossal spectacle the world has ever known. MLLES BETTY AND EMILY RIGL. SIG. TITO CELINI, and his Parisian and Italian Ballet Corps; SNOW BROS., CALLIE and EUGENE CURTISS, and a thousand other attractions.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.
Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels.
First week of the Laughable Burlesque, with new Scenery, Dress, &c., entitled MR. JOHN SHEPPARD AND JOSEPH BLUESKIN.
MR. JOHN MORRIS in his wonderful MYSTIC CHANGES. Seven distinct changes without leaving the stage.
George and Charles Reynolds. A BIG MISTAKE every evening and Saturday Matinee.

SEANCES
Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening until further notice. Prof. Wm. M. Fay, who, in company with the Davenport Brothers, has travelled throughout Europe and America, will, at the earnest solicitations of his numerous friends, present to the public of Chicago, at his residence, 224 Michigan-av., his unique and startling wonders. These seances have been witnessed by the crowned heads and nobility of Europe and the scientists of both continents. Admission, $1. N. B.—No one admitted after 8 o'clock.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP............Thursday, Nov. 7, [illegible] a.m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS............Saturday, Nov. 9, [illegible] noon.
CITY OF LIMERICK............Thursday, Nov. [illegible] p.m.
CITY OF PARIS............Saturday, Nov. [illegible] p.m.
CITY OF BRISTOL............Thursday, Nov. [illegible] a.m.
CITY OF LONDON............Saturday, Nov. [illegible] a.m.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	[illegible]
To London	80	To London	[illegible]
To Paris	90	To Paris	[illegible]

Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Scotia	Oct. 30	Algeria	Nov. [illegible]
Java	Nov. 6	Parthia	Nov. [illegible]
Calabria	Nov. 13	Olympus	Nov. 14

And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold.
Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p. m.	*6:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p. m.	*9:35 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*6:15 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:45 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a. m.	*6:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.

‡ Mondays excepted. *Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:20 p. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:20 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	†7:15 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	†7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p. m.	*8:00 p. m.

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†9:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	†9:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	†9:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*3:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	*4:15 p. m.	*9:35 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*7:10 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*9:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*4:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:10 p. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.
**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.
Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st., and Michigan-av; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

	Daily, except Sunday.	Daily.
Leave Chicago	9:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	4:20 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:30 p. m.	9:30 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.
Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a. m.	†3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	‡10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a. m.	†10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a. m.	†4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p. m.	†7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Green Bay Express	†10:30 a. m.	†7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.

†Sunday excepted. §Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	10:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*6:40 a. m.	*9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express	*9:00 a. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*†9:00 p. m.	*†6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:30 p. m.	*1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:50 a. m.	*1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:00 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.

Freight and Ticket Office, 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p. m.	9:40 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†8:00 a. m.	‡7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Mail	†5:00 a. m.	†6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p. m.	†8:40 a. m.

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily.
*Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	3:35 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	§*6:00 a. m.
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
The reputation of Dr. Bigelow is not founded on diplomas or certificates from European, Asiatic, or African colleges; he has graduated with honor at a well-known institution on this continent. His praises are in the journals, and in the mouths of his patients; they are not a thousand miles off, but are sounded at our doors; they are not dated a dozen years ago, but now. Gentlemen in this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill; they are his references. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. Enclose stamps. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 4 p. m.

COBURN
Medical Institute,
No. 193 West Madison street, corner of Halsted-st. This Medical Institute is, no doubt, the best place in Chicago for those afflicted with any chronic or delicate disease to go to be cured. The Doctor is a well-educated and scientific man. Send for book on women and her diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three cent stamp. Office hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m. All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 193 West Madison-st., corner Halsted-st., Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. A. G. Olin,
[illegible] State-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases, both sexes. Read his works and judge for yourself, sent sealed for stamp. Confidential consultations, personally or by mail, free and invited. Rubber Goods always on hand.

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all Chronic and Nervous diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.
Rubber Goods always on hand.

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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will receive the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department will remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal street. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

LIBERAL NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

For President:
HORACE GREELEY, of New York.
For Vice President:
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

ELECTORAL.

For Electors of President and Vice President:
At Large—WILLIAM BROSS, of Chicago;
JOHN D. CATON, of Ottawa;
First District.........THOMAS HOYNE;
Second.........CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN;
Third.........ARNO VOSS;
Fourth.........ISAAC W. SWAN;
Fifth.........ROBERT C. BURCHELL;
Sixth.........ERIC JOHNSON;
Seventh.........CASPAR BUTZ;
Eighth.........STEPHEN R. MOORE;
Ninth.........MARTIN SHALLENBARGER;
Tenth.........GEORGE EDMUNDS, Jr.;
Eleventh.........WILLIAM STEINWEDELL;
Twelfth.........DAVID L. PHILLIPS;
Thirteenth.........SAMUEL C. PARKS;
Fourteenth.........JOHN CUNNINGHAM;
Fifteenth.........JOHN N. GWIN;
Sixteenth.........GEORGE L. ZINK;
Seventeenth.........JOHN HINCHCLIFFE;
Eighteenth.........BENJAMIN W. SHARP;
Nineteenth.........FRANKLIN PIERCE.

STATE.

For Governor:
GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of St. Clair.
For Lieutenant Governor:
JOHN CHARLES BLACK, of Champaign.
For Secretary of State:
EDWARD RUMMELL, of Peoria.
For Auditor of Public Accounts:
DANIEL O'HARA, of Cook.
For State Treasurer:
CHARLES H. LANPHIER, of Sangamon.
For Attorney General:
JOHN V. EUSTACE, of Lee.
For Clerks of the Supreme Court:
Southern Div.—R. A. D. WILBANKS, of Jefferson.
Central Div.—DAVID A. BROWN, of Sangamon.
Northern Div.—ELI SMITH, of Cook.

COUNTY.

CONGRESSIONAL.

First District—LUCIUS B. OTIS.
Second District—CARTER H. HARRISON.
Third District—JOHN V. LEMOYNE.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

First District—DANIEL C. SKELLY.
Second District—THOMAS WILCE.
Third District—CHARLES KNOBLESDORFF.

LEGISLATIVE.

First District (Wards 1, 2, 10, and 11)—Senator: JAMES W. SHEAHAN. Representatives: HENRY SWEET, JOHN A. LOMAX.

Second District (Wards 3, 4, and 5, Hyde Park and Lake)—Senator: JAMES WADSWORTH. Representatives: FRANK T. SHERMAN, EGBERT JAMIESON.

Third District (Wards 6, 7, and 8)—Senator: MILES KEHOE. Representatives: CONSTANTINE KANN, THOMAS M. HALPIN.

Fourth District (Wards 9, 12, and 13)—Senator: WILLARD WOODARD. Representatives: W. H. CONDON, S. S. GARDNER.

Fifth District (Wards 14, 15, and 18)—Senator: DEVOTION C. EDDY. Representatives: HUGH McLAUGHLIN, AUSTIN J. GIBBONS.

Sixth District (Wards 16, 17, 19, and 20)—Senator: HENRY E. HAMILTON. Representatives: W. C. McCLURE, OTTO PELTZER.

Seventh District (County towns, except Lake and Hyde Park)—Senator: SIMON P. BROWN. Representatives: DANIEL BOOTH, THEODORE GUENTHER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

State's Attorney—THOMAS J. TURNER.
Sheriff—CHARLES KERN.
Coroner—RODNEY N. DAY.
County Clerk—JEREMIAH J. CROWLEY.
Circuit Clerk—GEORGE F. BLANKE.
Recorder—ST. CLAIR SUTHERLAND.
County Commissioners—N. K. FAIRBANK, MARTIN THATCHER, J. W. HORTON, A. D. WALDRON, DANIEL C. SKELLY, ALEXANDER BENGLEY, M. W. ROBINSON, THEODORE KIMMEN.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News by Telegraph—Foreign Telegrams—Political—Miscellaneous Telegraphic Items.

SECOND PAGE—Saturday Night's Telegrams—Rocky Mountain Letter—Furs: Who First Wore Them; How Past Generations Regarded Them; The Process of Repairing Peltry for Use.

THIRD PAGE—National Array of Candidates for the National Election: Vote of 1868 and Since; State Tickets and Congressional Nominations Throughout the Union; Full List of Candidates for the Illinois Legislature—Business Directory—Railroad Time Table.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Horse Yesterday; An Alarming Transaction; To-morrow; The Suppression of Crime; Arrest of the Woodhull—Cincinnati Address and Platform.

FIFTH PAGE—Our Railroad System; How the Horse Epidemic Must Hasten its Development; Steam Communication with all Suburban Towns; The Great Freight-Transfer Scheme; How it is to be Accomplished—Manhattanisms: The British and American Monthlies; Superiority of Our Own.

SIXTH PAGE—Financial and Commercial.

SEVENTH PAGE—Marine Intelligence—A Kentucky Romance—About Corns and Things—German Beds—Cleopatra Before Caesar—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Governor Palmer's Speech in this City on Saturday Evening—The Horse Disease—City in Brief—Miscellaneous Local News—Auction Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Fanchon."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Third week of Abbott-Kiralfy Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty," with new features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The "Black Crook."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. The Georgia Minstrels—Slave Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Vaudeville Entertainment.

FURNITURE,
FURNITURE,
FURNITURE,
FURNITURE,
VS.
EPIZOOT. EPIZOOT. EPIZOOT.
THIS IS 'ARD.
HALE & BROTHER
Appreciate the situation, and propose to deliver all Furniture, free of expense, as long as man power holds out.
HALE & BRO
FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
10, 12, 14, and 16 | 10, 12, 14 and 16 | 10, 12, 14 and 16
CANAL-ST. CANAL-ST. CANAL-ST.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, November 4, 1872.

Emperor William charges nothing for his services in the San Juan arbitration.

Chief Justice Chase's health will probably compel him to leave his seat on the Supreme Court Bench for a time.

No bail has been offered in behalf of Mrs. Woodhull or Miss Claflin, except that of George Francis Train, which was refused.

No open violation of the Sunday law was detected yesterday, and not more than thirty saloon-keepers are believed to have sold liquor secretly.

THE TRIBUNE gives its readers this morning a presentment of the facts and possibilities of our steam railway system, illustrated by a map of Chicago and its environs. The facts discussed, especially those that pertain to the General Transfer Freight system, are not new to our railroad men, and its future was sure to arrive at no distant day. The existing embargo on street hauling enforces the necessity of its early adoption.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, detailed to work up the politics of Illinois, expresses the opinion that the Electoral vote of the State will be given to Grant, that Koerner will be elected Governor, and that the Legislature will be carried by the Liberals.

While the rite of baptism by immersion was being administered in the Baptist Church at Evanston, yesterday, the floor gave way under the crowded congregation, who were precipitated fourteen feet, into the basement. Two persons were injured seriously, but not fatally.

Commander Selfridge, of the United States Navy, who, in his survey three years ago of the Isthmus of Darien, found a route for a ship canal that would cost only $84,000,000, has undertaken a new expedition, in the belief that a still cheaper path can be chosen. The results of his explorations will be known in June.

The choice for Congress in the Second District is between Carter H. Harrison and Joseph D. Ward. We have heretofore referred to the public history of these two gentlemen. If elected, Mr. Harrison will represent the city and its interests, while Mr. Ward will represent the office-holders, the office-seekers, and himself. One will represent the interest of the taxpayers; the other will represent the men among whom the taxes are divided.

On our third page will be found a full list of all the State, Congressional, and Legislative candidates to be voted for in Illinois to-morrow, the State and Congressional tickets in all the other States, and tables of the votes of every State for President in 1868, together with the votes in the latest elections held since that year. These tables have been prepared with great care, and will be found by those interested in election returns valuable for reference and preservation.

The Liberal electors of the Third Congressional District should make it their duty to-morrow to vote for Mr LeMoyne, who is far superior to his competitor in all the qualities that are needed in an intelligent, influential, and creditable Representative in Congress. It is perfectly safe to say that if Mr. LeMoyne had been the candidate against Mr. Farwell two years ago, he would have beaten him by ten thousand votes. He can defeat Mr. Farwell to-morrow, unless the Eighteenth Ward is bought away from him with money.

In the elections just held in England, general dissatisfaction with the new Licensing act, regulating the liquor traffic, has given the Conservatives a number of additional members of Parliament. It was this act which led, recently, to serious riots in Liverpool, and caused the withdrawal of Thomas Hughes from the canvass on account of the unpopularity of his course in its support. Voting was by ballot instead of *viva voce*, and was somewhat embarrassed by unfamiliarity with its methods.

We again call upon the Liberal voters in the First Congressional District to remember that they will have it in their power, to-morrow, to elect Judge L. B. Otis to Congress. All that is required to elect him is that the Liberal vote be polled in its full strength. The canvass of the district shows that all that is needed is a full Liberal vote in the Third and Fourth Wards. If these districts do their duty, Judge Otis can be elected. Surely, no candidate was ever presented to the people of this city more nobly qualified to represent the best intelligence of a great commercial metropolis.

The way in which the O'Conor Straightouts are helping Democracy is shown by the fact that LeGrand Byington, the appointed agent in Chicago, is sending tickets headed "O'Conor and Adams" into Iowa, but which, upon examination, bear the names of the Grant Electors. It was, possibly, as a recognition of this splendid work, that the Grant Tanners, in their torchlight procession on Saturday night, went several blocks out of their way in order to cheer the Chicago *Times* office. The same kind of work will be attempted in this city; the Grant operators will flood the wards with independent "Democratic" and Liberal tickets, with the names of the Grant Presidential Electors printed thereon.

It is probable that Chicago will experience less loss of time and less damage to business from the horse-disease than any large city where the distemper prevails. If such shall prove to be the case, the reason for it may be found in the good judgment which prompted an immediate withdrawal of the horses from the streets. There has been no emergency of late where the old saw of "a stitch in time saves nine," can be applied with such good results. Add to the excellent foresight of our citizens the clear and beautiful weather of yesterday,—weather that can rarely be found outside of Chicago at this season of the year,—and the hope of a speedy disappearance of the malady among animals may be safely predicted.

The rumor has got abroad that the return of E. B. Washburne from France is not so much connected with a desire to cast a vote for General Grant as to enter the lists with Oglesby as a candidate for the United States Senate. It is rumored also that J. R. Jones is coming home to vote for Grant and Washburne. It is argued that to elect Oglesby Senator, when the people really voted for him for Governor, would be to impose upon popular credulity to an unwarrantable extent, and would have the effect of putting into the Gubernatorial office a man whose merits have never been canvassed, to-wit: Beveridge. This is probably true. The people have a better and more certain remedy than the one Mr. Washburne's friends propose, and that is to elect Mr. Koerner for Governor, as we confidently believe they will do to-morrow.

The Chicago *Times* was guilty, a few weeks ago, of publishing a coarse, defamatory, and indecent libel upon a lady of this city at the time when she was enduring all the anguish which could result from the sudden, violent, and unexplained death of her husband. The *Times* claimed that the truth of its assertions had been discovered and confirmed by the personal investigation of one of its reporters. In its issue of yesterday, it lays the burden of the libel upon a detective officer, who, as it now says, first told the story which it printed, which story, it now says, was false. The effrontery with which the *Times* convicts itself of falsehood and defamation is scarcely less glaring than that which first prompted it to print so villanous and outrageous a slander. The first article also intimated that facts and proofs were reserved, which would substantiate all that it charged, and which would be forthcoming upon demand. The second article admits that there is not basis enough upon which to sustain the charge, but simply mentions it "as abandoning a theory concerning the murder of Mr. Edsall."

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active on Saturday, and the majority of the breadstuffs markets were higher. Mess pork was dull at $15.00 for old; $14.00 for new; $13.50 for do seller next week, and $12.50@12.62½ seller December. Lard was dull, and steady at 7⅝c per lb for cash, or seller any month up to February; do seller March, 7⅞@8c. Meats were quiet, and quoted steady at 4¾@5c for part salted shoulders; 7⅜c for do short ribs, and 8⅛c for do short clear. Highwines were quiet, and firm at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet, and scarce at 13c for corn to Buffalo, closing with 14c asked. Flour was steady, and in better demand. Wheat was active, and ½@⅝c higher, closing at $1.07¾ cash, and $1.07⅝ seller December. Corn was dull, and declined ⅛c, closing at 32⅛c seller the month, and 31⅝c seller December. Oats were dull, and a shade easier at 20⅝@20¾c seller the month, and 22⅜@22½c seller December. Rye was more active, and 2c higher, closing at 53½c. Barley was in good demand, and ½@1c higher, closing at 63¾@64c for No. 2; 51c for No. 3, and 62¼@62½c seller the month. The hog market was quiet, and weak at 10c decline. Sales were slow at $4.20@4.50. There was only a light inquiry for cattle, and the prices current yesterday were barely sustained. Sheep were steady, and unchanged.

THE HORSES YESTERDAY.

The weather of the past twenty-four hours has greatly favored the existing condition of things in the stables, very few of which do not now contain subjects of the horse malady. The most carefully-secluded animals have nearly all succumbed to the epidemic, and the visitation is general. Chicago must do without horses this week. Inquiry as to the condition of the animals earliest attacked develops the very encouraging fact that they have passed the crisis, and are doing well. The disease is said to run its course in about ten days. From present showing, the number of convalescents will increase rapidly by the close of the present week, and careful use will presently bring our friend *Equus* back to his pristine usefulness.

TO-MORROW.

This is the last issue of THE TRIBUNE that will reach its readers beyond the city before they are called upon to vote. The election of President, Governor, Legislature, and local officers takes place to-morrow. We print elsewhere the Cincinnati platform, of which the New York *Times*, in a recent issue, is moved to say that, "with the exception of one or two unfounded flings or insinuations against the present Administration, *there is nothing in the Cincinnati platform to which any Republican will not heartily assent.*" We recommend the address of the Cincinnati Convention once more to the attention of the public as a clear, precise, and unassailable statement of the reasons why the present Administration should not again be entrusted with power.

And now a word concerning our candidates. The personal integrity of Horace Greeley has never been impeached; his intellectual ability is conceded; his long and laborious life is unstained by any act that was not intended for the honor and prosperity of his country and for the elevation of the human race. He has never knowingly yielded, under any circumstances, to any policy which would enable one man to be the oppressor of another. A laborer from boyhood, he has been the unflinching champion of those who earn their bread by toil. In all the political strifes that have taken place, under all the excitements of parties, he has never forgotten that human happiness was the aim of all just government, and has never faltered in his labors to benefit his fellow-men. Horace Greeley as a patriot supported the war for the preservation of the Union. Like Mr. Lincoln, he never withheld the offer of peace, amnesty, and reconciliation. Like Mr. Lincoln, he knew that, after the war, the Southern States could not be held as conquered provinces, and that the restoration of the Union upon the basis of a common brotherhood was essential to the re-establishment of genuine peace. The American people have won the admiration of the world because they have not, since the cessation of hostilities, taken a single human life for rebellion. No executions by halter or gunshot; no attainder of treason; no confiscation of property; no desecration of the memories of the dead. The world looks on with admiration at the spectacle of a free and conquering people forgetting the rebellion, and reuniting the whole country under a common flag with a common destiny. For that policy Horace Greeley has bravely struggled, through evil and through good report. That there may be union there must be peace. For the same reason that the black race must be politically free in order to have peace, he has contended that the white race must also be free. That for the same reason we have not hanged rebels, we must bring them and their descendants to us as freemen and countrymen. That for the same reason we have restored the rebel States to political equality, we must restore the individuals of these States to political equality. He has from first to last contended that universal suffrage and universal amnesty should go hand in hand, that the citizens of the great Republic might truthfully say that there was not a slave or a pariah, black or white, in all the land.

The same personal honesty and fidelity which he has shown in his own relations with other men he has demanded shall be enforced by all public officers in their relations with the people they serve. For this reason, Horace Greeley has been all his life opposed and hated by those officeholders who seek their personal aggrandizement at the public expense. From Maine to Texas, there is not a trader in politics, nor a corruptionist in office, who does not hold Horace Greeley in horror. Against all abuses of official power, all usurpations, all corruptions, all fraudulent contracts, subsidies and grants, he has ever opposed his influence, his voice, and his pen, and of course has won the hatred of all persons whose interests he has thus opposed.

Horace Greeley is the same able, honest, and capable man that he was before the Pennsylvania election. The Administration of General Grant is the same usurping and incompetent Administration that it was before that election. Grant is now more than ever the tool and instrument of Cameron and Morton, the same boon companion of Tom Murphy, the same patron of Leet and Stocking, the same instrument in the hands of dishonest and unscrupulous men. There can be no reform in the Government until there is a change of Administration. The re-election of Grant means the perpetration, in a more aggravated form, of the rule of the unscrupulous men who govern with him. It is an extension of the reign of Cameron, Chandler, Pomeroy, Caldwell, and those who have made the Senate House a temple of money-changers.

The State of Illinois had had the good fortune of having had for Governor during the last four years a man of the intellectual ability and personal integrity of John M. Palmer. Gustavus Koerner is a fitting man to succeed him. For forty years he has been a citizen of Illinois, and during that whole period has been eminent for the zeal and ability displayed in promoting her interests. As a legislator, as Judge of the Supreme Court, Lieutenant-Governor, and as Railroad Commissioner, he has won the confidence and esteem of the whole people. A refined and cultivated gentleman, a scholar, an experienced lawyer, he unites all the qualities that are needed for the office of Governor of this great State. By electing him, the State will do itself an honor. All that is needed to elect him is that there be a full turn out of the Liberal vote. We have every confidence that he will be elected to-morrow, and that the Liberals will carry the Legislature of the State.

THE SUPPRESSION OF CRIME.

The citizens of Chicago, who have so long sought to discover the causes of crime and the means to prevent it, have probably obtained some light in the revelations of the way in which the present Prosecuting Attorney transacts the business of his office. We have published the following facts, confirmed by the official records and not denied by anybody:

1. That during the last two years Mr. Charles H. Reed, Prosecuting Attorney, has officially recommended and obtained from the Governor pardons for 84 persons convicted of rape, arson, highway-robbery, assault with deadly weapon, burglary, forgery, perjury, manslaughter, larceny, and other high felonies.

2. That in the same time he has asked, but failed, to obtain the pardons of 20 other convicted robbers, homicides, forgers, perjurers, burglars, and thieves.

3. That since the 1st day of January, 1872, the police have arrested, and the Grand Juries have indicted, 800 persons charged with arson, robbery, assaults with deadly weapon, burglary, larceny, and all other felonies, who have been admitted to bail by Mr. Reed; and that, in each case, the bail has been forfeited.

4. That Mr. Reed has never instituted suit against any of the men named on the bail-bonds as security, and has taken no steps to have the criminals rearrested.

5. That the 300 indicted criminals thus allowed by Mr. Reed to run at large, and their friends the professional bail-men, are now actively and zealously engaged, and will to-morrow be found at their various precincts, striving, by all manner of means, to re-elect Mr. Reed.

6. That these 300 indicted criminals and their friends, the professional bail-men, and the other thieves and criminals in the city, do not want a change in the office of Public Prosecutor, because to do so would result in the arrest of all those indicted persons, and their prompt trial and conviction; a result they know will not follow Mr. Reed's election.

We confess that these facts are surprising to ourselves. We did not know why the criminal classes and the clergymen were, with few exceptions, agreed in supporting Mr. Reed. In the light of Mr. Reed's recently published record, we take it that the former know what they are about, while the latter do not. We submit these facts to the consideration of the various committees of all sizes who wonder why crime is not suppressed, and who read one day of the arrest of a burglar, or professor of the slung-shot, and the next of a conviction for rape, or manslaughter, and, a few weeks later, find these parties mentioned as delegates in a political convention, or appointed as a ward committee to aid in the re-election of the Prosecuting Attorney. Mr. Reed's plan, evidently, is to so conduct his office as not to *exasperate* the criminal classes,—to give them as much punishment as public opinion actually compels, but not to push them to the wall,—not to drive them to extremities.

AN ALARMING TRANSACTION.

Two of the newspapers supporting the Administration in New York, the *Evening Post* and the *Commercial Advertiser*, have become alarmed at the recent secret issue of $4,500,000 greenbacks in addition to the amount previously existing and authorized by law. The fact seems to be ascertained that, while this operation was concealed from the public, it was known in advance to a few favored operators, who made a large sum of money out of it, while others, not so favored, lost a corresponding sum. The *Post* says: "The public was not advised of any such proposed action, though there is good reason to suppose that some individuals were. These fortunate persons were enabled to prepare, to their own gain, for a change of values, while the general commercial public, without the knowledge, must suffer. Whatever authority of law there may be, or assumed authority of law for an increase of legal tenders, there certainly is none which authorizes the Secretary to use this power secretly, to the immense benefit of a few, and to the injury and possible ruin of the many. This feature of the case is utterly indefensible, and even alarming." The *Commercial Advertiser* intimates that this is not the last of it, and that the November programme of the Treasury is already known to the clique, who are operating with confidence upon their exclusive information.

It is needless to say that such transactions as these undermine the whole commercial fabric of the country, and tend to undermine the social fabric as well, for the one rests upon the other. It is difficult to tell which is the most dangerous aspect it presents. If we suppose that the Administration is exercising itself to relieve the money market, we have the spectacle of a few persons not gifted with omniscience making experiments upon the prices of everything that is bought and sold, putting an unknown element into every contract between private individuals, tinkering with the wages of the laborer, the income of the professional man, the receipts and expenses of forty millions of people, and adding uncertainty to business calculations at a time when confidence is, of all things, most wanted. Nothing is so well calculated to lock up capital and to curtail loans as a suspicion that something is liable to happen which may upset all present calculations.

But, if we suppose, on the other hand, that this is a device, whose prime intent is to enrich a few individuals at the expense of the community at large (which has been the actual result of the experiment), there are no words to fitly characterize it. Our New York contemporary, of the Grant persuasion, uses a very mild phrase in saying that it is "utterly indefensible, and even alarming." The most rational explanation is that funds are wanted for campaign purposes, and that the profits derived from secret information, and secret issue of greenbacks, are used in part to carry the election. If the public money, disbursed in the form of salaries to sixty thousand office-holders, may be extorted from them to re-elect General Grant; if money may be taken out of the Treasury, without appropriation by Congress, to pay for campaign documents; if a United States Marshal may help himself to any needed amount of the public funds to pay for the services of electioneering agents in a doubtful State, the next step will naturally be to use the surplus in the Treasury, in some other way, for the same unlawful purpose. When the idea is once conceived, and the necessity great, laws will be smashed down, or swept out of the way like the walls of a city in some great fire. And when the use of public money by the party in power to control elections becomes a rule of action, the liberties of the people are gone.

This is the second secret experiment made within thirty days, upon the money market, by the Government. The first was an unlooked-for sale of $5,000,000 of gold, the proceeds of which were deposited in a few favored banks "for market use," as Mr. Henry Clews tells us. "For market use" means that these favored banks had the use of $5,000,000 of Government money for an indefinite period. Mr. Clews adds that this money will probably be left in the banks as long as needed. How long a bank needs $5,000,000 is a conundrum. Another question which was agitating Wall street until this new issue of greenbacks come out was, Who made the profit out the secret intelligence of the gold sale? Some of General Grant's friends, undoubtedly, since the order to make the sale was given by him. But the amazement over that affair has given way to the consternation produced by the later one. The managers evidently understand the value of a new surprise to stop people talking about an old one. The whole affair bears a strange resemblance to General Grant's order to Boutwell to stop the gold sales immediately preceding Black Friday,—the same which put $25,000 into the pocket of Abel R. Corbin.

ARREST OF THE WOODHULL.

The respectable people of this country find an opportunity for rejoicing in the final arrest of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull and her sister, Tennie C. Claflin. There is no other country in the world where these two furies would have been permitted to outrage the community so long. The immediate occasion of their arrest was the revival of a publication with which their names have been associated, and which, it was hoped and believed, had disappeared forever. Their weekly journal was, for some time, the receptacle for all the moral filth that could find expression nowhere else. It was simultaneously the advocate of Woman's Suffrage and the organ of the Free Lovers. It was known, where known at all, as the refuge of all vagaries, financial, political, and social, which were too wild or too vile for expression elsewhere. It failed, however, to become self-supporting, and was suspended. Within the past week or two, its publication has been resumed, evidently upon the assumption that it had been too conservative before, and that additional immorality was all that was necessary to render it profitable. Without giving any notion of its contents, it need only be said that the first paper of this new issue contained libels of the boldest character, and a degree of depravity in thought and expression that had never before been reached in literature. Its appearance and circulation gave the proper authorities an opportunity to arrest its authors and publishers upon the charge of sending obscene publications through the mails. So far, so good. The penalty for the act thus charged is a fine of $500, and imprisonment for or year. Both the evidence of obscenity and that of circulation through the mails are perfectly plain, and it only remains to enforce the statute in this case to set an example that is sorely needed in the country.

The story of the Woodhull-Claflin family is familiar *ad nauseam*. There is no good purpose to subserve by going over it again, but there is one feature which should be remembered in connection with it. These women could never have reached their pinnacle of nastiness and effrontery, had it not been for the encouragement and support which they have received from people who claim to be respectable. They inaugurated their notoriety as brokers, which they never would have been able to do if somebody had not furnished them means to begin business. Then the newspaper was started, and maintained for some time, all of which required more money. Politics was not ignored, and a prominent Grant politician from Massachusetts gave these rising harpies a helping hand. Some of the leaders of the Female Suffrage movement adopted them, and it was Mrs. Woodhull who was chosen to present their cause to Congress through an absurd construction of the Fourteenth Amendment. They found a biographer in a man who had a good position in society and literature, and who further aided their wretched ambition by introducing Mrs. Woodhull to a New York audience. In fact, during the entire career of these two women, openly violating the laws of the country as well as every principle of morality and public safety, people have been found who were willing or weak enough to contribute in money and influence to their maintenance.

The time and occasion have now come to put them down, and, with their virtual suppression, give a rebuke to those who are equally guilty in sustaining them, and who cannot be reached by law. The full penalty of the statute ought to be enforced. The guilt of the two women, and their known associates, deserves it. More than this, the good of society demands it. After they have served out their punishment for violating the law against circulating obscene publications through the mails, justice might be secured in their case through the individual prosecution by those whom they have so grossly slandered.

Irishmen, Attention!—Hear the Dublin Irishman.

The Dublin *Irishman*, the leading newspaper of Ireland, hailed the nomination of Horace Greeley in the following words:

"The selection does great credit to the party which has preferred him to Grant, and will be found generally acceptable, we hope, by the whole mass of our countrymen who left the Emerald Isle and sought refuge in the free United States. Horace Greeley deserves well of Ireland. He stood by her cause, the cause of justice, in the darkest hour, when an artificial famine ravaged the land, and freedom was driven from our shores. From this chivalrous fidelity we have never found him to swerve.

"Conscious of the wrongs of our country, he desires their redress; knowing the infinite good of freedom, its spirit of beneficence influenced his own; with sympathies not limited by boundaries of States, he earnestly sought to extend to other lands and other people the advantage of that liberty in which his own rejoiced. We regard him as the type of a true American. As a Liberal Republican, he is modelled after the old style; of Washington's Council, he would have been, had he lived in those glorious and single-hearted times. By his upright and manly conduct, he revives in the present the best memories of the past. Opposition he will undoubtedly have to encounter, but we trust, never from an Irish source."

THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Changes in the Senate, and Members Elect to the House.

The Forty-third Congress, which comes into existence on the 4th of March, 1873, will not meet until the first Monday in December, 1873, unless specially convened by the President. The elections this week, however, decide the political changes in the Senate, and the personal membership of the House, save for seven seats to be filled by elections in Connecticut and New Hampshire, next spring.

THE SENATE.

The terms of twenty-four Senators expire on the 3d of March, 1873, as follows:
[Administration in Roman; Opposition in *Italic*.]

State.	*Senator whose term expires.*	*Senator or Legislature-elect.*
Alabama.........	Spencer,	
Arkansas.........	*Rice,*	
California.........	Cole,	Aaron A. Sargent,
Connecticut.........	Ferry,	Orris S. Ferry.
Florida.........	Osborn,	
Georgia.........	Hill,	*Opposition.*
Illinois.........	*Trumbull,*	
Indiana.........	Morton,	Administration.
Iowa.........	Harlan,	William B. Allison.
Kansas.........	Pomeroy,	
Kentucky.........	*Machen,*	*Thos. C. McCreery.*
Louisiana.........	Kellogg,	
Maryland.........	*Vickers,*	*George R. Dennis.*
Missouri.........	*Blair,*	
Nevada.........	Nye,	
New Hampshire.	Patterson,	Bainbridge Wadleigh.
New York.........	Conkling,	
North Carolina..	Pool,	*Opposition.*
Ohio.........	Sherman,	John Sherman.
Oregon.........	Corbett,	John H. Mitchell.
Pennsylvania...	Cameron,	Administration.
South Carolina..	Sawyer,	Administration.
Vermont.........	Morrill,	Justin S. Morrill.
Wisconsin.........	Howe.	

Senators holding over: 38 Administration; 12 Opposition.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
[*So far as elected.*]

INDIANA.

Godlove S. Orth,	6. Morton C. Hunter,
William Williams,	7. Thomas J. Cason,
1. *William E. Niblack,*	8. James N. Tyner,
2. *Simeon K. Wolfe,*	9. *John E. Neff,*
3. *William S. Holman,*	10. Henry B. Saylor,
4. Jeremiah M. Wilson,	11. Jasper Packard.
5. John Coburn,	

MAINE.

1. John H. Burleigh,	4. Samuel F. Hersey,
2. William P. Frye,	5. Eugene Hale.
3. James G. Blaine,	

NEBRASKA.

Lorenzo Crounse.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Clinton L. Cobb,	5. *James M. Leach,*
2. Charles R. Thomas,	6. *Thomas S. Ashe,*
3. *Alfred M. Waddell,*	7. *William M. Robbins,*
4. William A. Smith,	8. *Robert B. Vance.*

OHIO.

1. *Milton Sayler,*	11. Hezekiah S. Bundy,
2. *Henry B. Banning,*	12. *Hugh J. Jewett,*
3. John Q. Smith,	13. *Milton I. Southard,*
4. Lewis B. Gunckel,	14. *John Berry,*
5. *Charles N. Lamison,*	15. William P. Sprague,
6. Isaac R. Sherwood,	16. Lorenzo Danford,
7. *Lawrence T. Neal,*	17. L. D. Woodworth,
8. William Lawrence,	18. James Monroe,
9. James W. Robinson,	19. James A. Garfield,
10. Charles Foster,	20. Richard C. Parsons.

OREGON.

Joseph G. Wilson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lemuel Todd,	12. Laz. D. Shoemaker,
Charles Albright,	13. James D. Strawbridge,
Glenni W. Scofield,	14. John B. Packer,
1. *Samuel J. Randall,*	15. *John A. Magee,*
2. Charles O'Neill,	16. John Cessna,
3. Leonard Myers,	17. *R. Milton Speer,*
4. William D. Kelley,	18. Sobieski Ross,
5. Alfred C. Harmer,	19. Carlton B. Curtis,
6. James S. Biery,	20. Hiram L. Richmond,
7. Wash. Townsend,	21. Alex. W. Taylor,
8. *Hiester Clymer,*	22. James S. Negley,
9. A. Herr Smith,	23. Ebenezer McJunkin,
10. John W. Killinger,	24. William S. Moore.
11. *John B. Storm,*	

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Richard H. Cain, c.	3. Robert B. Elliott, c.
1. Joseph H. Rainey, c.	4. Alexander S. Wallace.
2. Alonzo J. Ransier, c.	

WEST VIRGINIA.

[*August election.*]	[*October election.*]
1. *John J. Davis,*	1. *Ben. Wilson.*
2. J. Morrison Hagans,	2. *B. Frank Martin,*
3. *Frank Hereford.*	3. *Frank Hereford,*

CINCINNATI ADDRESS AND PLATFORM.

THE ADDRESS.

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and usurped powers not granted by the Constitution. It has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of constitutional government, and the liberty of the citizen. The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends. He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility to the detriment of the public interest. He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of partisan and personal influence, and interfered with tyrannical arrogance in the political affairs of States and municipalities. He has rewarded, with influential and lucrative offices, men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents; thus stimulating demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example. He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office. The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendency. They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs; thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people. They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own advantage.

They have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts and latent patriotism of the Southern people by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is indispensable for a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to revive a patriotic and National feeling. They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of Executive power and patronage unworthy of Republican freemen; they have sought to stifle the voice of just criticism, to stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline. They are striving to maintain themselves in authority, for selfish ends, by an unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people and should be employed only in the service of the country. Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people.

THE PLATFORM.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

First. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

Second. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

Third. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the Rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

Fourth. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order; for the State, self-government, and for the Nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

Fifth. The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claim to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station become again a post of honor. To this end, it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Sixth. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof; and, recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of Protection and Free Trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congress Districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of Executive interference or dictation.

Seventh. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Eighth. A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Ninth. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly-earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

Tenth. We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain shall be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh. We hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right, or to submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated for this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous affiliations.

POLITICAL.

The official count of the vote in Nebraska, Oct. 8, is as follows:

Governor.		*Congress.*	
Furnas, Rep.........	16,350	Crounse, Rep.........	[illegible]
Lett, Liberal.........	11,182	Warner, Liberal.........	[illegible]
Rep. maj.........	5,168	Rep. maj.........	[illegible]

—In Iowa, office-holders friendly to Allison are assessed for campaign expenses twice as [illegible] as Harlan's friends in office.

—The campaign committees of the Administration have taken pains to print and distribute through the mails, in this and adjoining States, tickets to be used by those who may think they are voting for O'Conor.

—An Administration paper points with pride to the fact that "in 101 election districts in Luzerne County, Pa., the Hon. L. D. Shoemaker ran far ahead of the Republican State ticket." Yes; and Congressman Shoemaker is [illegible] criminal arrest for the bribery of election officers.

—It seems that, during the late unpleasantness, General Dix had a controversy about $115,000 with the Treasury Department, and the pesky Liberals have got hold of the facts. Hence uneasiness is felt among the Custom House loyalists, and "who's afraid" despatches [illegible] to provincial organs.

—Colonel James T. Rapier, colored, who is running for Congress in the Second Alabama District, said in a speech recently: "I have the advantage of most of the candidates on the Radical ticket; if I have ever stolen anything it has never been found out." Colonel James, like most blades of his name, is sharp as well [illegible] shiny, and can cut.

—The New York *World* occasionally charges [illegible] Dawes with taking emery ore from the free list in the tariff, and imposing a duty of $6 a ton on it merely on account of a neighbor who had found a little emery mine on his own premises in his district. We believe this is the [illegible] tariffs have been made during the last two years. Every member of Congress finds items that interest his constituents to [illegible] their pockets, and then the Clerk writes in "it enacted," and the President signs his name and "Approved."

—Some of the 30,000 disfranchised citizens of Arkansas having intimated their purpose of prosecuting the Radical Election Judges under the Enforcement act, if they refuse them the right of voting for President next Tuesday, the infamous Clayton, who is Chairman of the Radical State Committee, has addressed to each of them a private circular, in which he urges them to refuse all such votes, and assures them that he has advices from Washington guaranteeing them against any trouble from the Congressional statute. Laws and right are held for nothing when they come in conflict with the ambitious purposes of Grant and his partisans.

A NEW EPIDEMIC.

Swoopzecoat is a new epidemic prevailing on West Washington street. On Saturday evening a family residing on this thoroughfare, near Caroline's Court, were taking a frugal evening meal, and discussing the swoopzehorse [illegible], when the door-bell rang with a loud and startling peal. Upon going to the door, a youth handed a note to the servant, and said he would wait for an answer. He was left in the hall, while the note, directed to "T. D. Parker," was handed to the head of the house; it was returned to the servant, with instructions to inform the young man that he had made a mistake in the delivery, as he was *non est*. It immediately suggested itself that here was a clear case of art. Sure enough, the new overcoat of the proprietor had been *scooped*.

Fine Art Sale.

We again call the attention of the readers of THE TRIBUNE to the collection of superb oil paintings belonging to Alex. VonWendt, Esq. It surpasses any he has previously made. Since the great fire of Oct., 1871, he has secured, through his numerous agents in Europe, many original paintings from the gallery of the late Baron VonHasan, which was sold some months ago, and the works of many of the most eminent English, German, Italian, and French artists. In this collection are many paintings by celebrated Americans, and those of some of our most popular Chicago artists. The composition of such artists as Reinhart in his cattle scenes, and Otto Frogel [illegible] his horse scenes, is excellent. Several pieces by these famed artists are in this collection. "Cromwell's challenge to Charles the First," by Wevermann, is a masterpiece. Among the original paintings, of which there are many of great value in this collection, is a fruit piece, by the famous Correggio. Our German friends will be gratified to find copies from the original portraits of Williams, Emperor of Germany, the Crown Prince of Germany, and of Bismarck, life size, painted by Weller, whose works are not excelled. Among the many valuable paintings in this collection are landscapes and winter scenes by Doll, an artist who has made himself deservedly popular as a colorist. The game, and hunting scenes, by Ockert, are very fine. This celebrated artist has gained a wide reputation for the grandeur of his [illegible]. We might enumerate a hundred more fine pictures in the catalogue, but will only say, Go and view the paintings which have been pronounced by several of our best artists the finest collection, without exception, that has been placed before the people of the West. Mr. Von Wendt has secured a room at No. [illegible] State street, corner of Van Buren, for the exhibition of his paintings until Thursday, Nov. 7, when he will close them out under the hammer of Wm. A. [illegible] & Co., auctioneers, to the highest bidder. Ladies are especially invited to visit this magnificent collection.

A farmer named James Roulston, living on [illegible] Sherman's dairy farm near Elgin, Ill., was found dead under his loaded wagon yesterday morning. He was returning from town with a load of feed, on Saturday night, when his wagon ran off a small bridge, upsetting it.

...YSTEM

...demic Must ...velop-

...on with All ...Points.

...Freight Scheme--- ...be Speedily ...plished.

...gestions to be Drawn ...Study of the ...ty Map.

...be transferred in a few hours at the Transfer Yards.

To complete this most admirable system, so that it shall include the water-course (without which it would, indeed, be circumscribed), the Stock Yard Company are now building a canal of ample depth and width, which shall run from the South Branch east to Halsted street. Upon the banks of this canal will be built, by the Company, this gigantic transfer-house and an elevator of greater capacity than any now in the world. The transfer-house will be at least 1,200 feet long, and 400 feet wide, with tracks through the centre, and a yard of sufficient size to do all switching with great expedition.

Thus, in simple statement, is the proposed system, which, when its practicability is seen on our accompanying map, will persuade the most prejudiced mind that, while it is feasible and easy of accomplishment, it is a system of local transfer that can not fail to be of incalculable benefit to Chicago, and alike the great Northwest, of which she is the metropolis.

Although the simple statement of this system is sufficient to show its great superiority over the present, yet it may be well to state, specifically, a few of the benefits that would result from its adoption. In the first place, the reader must recall what was stated as the defects of the present mode, and then be informed that the proposed plan does away with all. The central storehouse, for either the storage of merchandise or grain, during the busy seasons, would then be provided; the expensive heavy teamhauling on our streets would be done away with. The transfer would be made in half the time it now takes, while the cost of transfer would be in a greater proportion decreased. Through freights, east and west, would be reduced at least ten cents on the 100 pounds, at least, when brought by the way of Chicago. Thus our city would become known east and west as a place of easy, expeditious, and economical transfer, and the bulk of the through-freight pass over the roads centering here, much to the detriment of other cities, and our own merited advantage.

Again, it is well known that all the roads of the city are daily running stock trains to the Stock Yards. This being so, how much of time and money would be saved in the transferring of cars from one road to another, by attaching to these stock trains the cars containing freight to be transferred, and taking them to the transfer yards, where the work could be quickly done. To quote a familiar saying, this would be "killing two birds with one stone," which always results in economy, either of time, money, or strength.

But this superb system speaks for itself, and it is therefore unnecessary to multiply words upon it. Once inaugurated, the various railroads and heavy freighters will wonder how they got along without it, and the commercial interests of our city will be improved tenfold.

NOTICE.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway--Iron Horse All Right.

On and after Monday, Nov. 4, an accommodation train will be run between Forty-third and Harrison street depots as follows:

Leave Forty-third street at 7 o'clock a. m., and once an hour thereafter until 7 o'clock p. m. Returning, will leave Harrison street depot at 7:30 a. m., and once an hour thereafter until 6:30 p. m.

These trains will stop at all road crossings.

All fares 10 cents.

Late train will leave Harrison street depot for Forty-third street at 10:30 p. m.

J. DESMOND,
Division Superintendent.

F. R. MOREE,
General Western Passenger Agent.

THE PARDON BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have made some tables from your list of pardons in Monday's TRIBUNE.

Among the various causes of crime, is it not evident that slight penalty for great offences against the community is a prominent one? The motive-power of a penalty lies in the certainty and permanency of its execution; but, when criminals know that, for the worst crimes, there are many chances for acquittal and few for conviction, and that, at the worst, they shall escape with one-quarter imprisonment, with good fare and comfortable quarters, it is easy to see that the deterring power is small indeed, in the presence of temptation or provocation.

I hope the Committee on the Causes of Crime will look into this subject, and that public sentiment will demand the infliction of the full penalty of the law; so that Forgery shall not be made a light offence by one year and seven months' imprisonment; that Highway-Robbery shall cost more than three years; Burglary more than one and three-quarter years; and that Murder, committed for life shall not escape with a paltry two and half years, and Rape and Incest with barely one-third of the penalty required by law.

Taking all sentenced for one year and over in your list, I find:

68 persons committed for various offenses for 34 years, but actually imprisoned for 22½ years, which is an average of 5½ years' penalty, but 1⅔ actual imprisonment.

25 persons committed for larceny, 86½ years, but imprisoned only 26 years. Average committal 3½ years; actal, but 1⅓ years.

Burglary--16 persons committed for 75 years; actual, 27 years. Average, fraction over 4½ years; actual, less than 1¾ years.

Highway-Robbery--8 persons committed for 34 years; actual imprisonment, 2⅝ years. Average committal, 10¾ years; actual imprisonment, 3 years.

Forgery--4 persons committed for 22 years; actual imprisonment, 2⅝ years. Average committal, 5½ years; actual imprisonment, 4½ years.

Arson--2 persons committed for 15 years; actual imprisonment 4¼ years. Average committal 7½ years; actual imprisonment 2¼ years.

Rape--4 persons committed for 33 years; escaped with 14 2-3 years. Average committal 9½ years; escaped with 3 2-3.

Assault with intent to murder--4 persons committed for 23 years; escaped with 9¼ years. Average committal 6½ years; escaped with 2 1-3 years.

Incest--1 person committed for 15 years; escaped with 6 years and 2 months.

Murder--1 person committed for life; pardoned after 2½ years.

I have rejected fractions, mostly. Respectfully,

WM. H. BEECHER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2, 1872.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

The Rector, Rev. Arthur Brooks, Talks Business to His Congregation.

A business service of much interest and importance was held yesterday morning, in the chapel of St. James' Episcopal Church, corner of Huron and Cass streets, the Rector, Rev. Arthur Brooks, presiding.

The meeting was intended as preparatory to a business meeting of the church, having for its object the raising of means for the rebuilding of their burned edifice, to have been held on next Thursday evening, but now postponed by reason of the horse-epidemic, to the same evening next week.

Among the announcements, Mr. Brooks gave out that the Sabbath-School of the parish, which has not been held since the fire, would be re-opened next Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Brooks is a young Rector for the work before him, it being now proposed to rebuild at once the church, but his very superior intellect, religious zeal, and great energy, aided by his admiring people, will, doubtless, enable him to overcome all difficulties.

Mr. Brooks took his text from the 27th Psalm, 1st verse: "Except the laborers build the house, their labor is lost that built it." He introdnced the subject by saying that it was always difficult to talk business in church, as it was generally hard to talk church in business; but he said that it was the duty of the church to so teach men, as that they would properly combine the two, and to see that God was not forgotten. He then said, "You all remember well the meeting six months ago, the first meeting after the fire, when we began again anew, as it were. We have now come to a time when we must ask what has been done, and do more than we have been doing. The most that we have done is to close in this little chapel on the ruins of our church, and to keep up our regular services. That is the best thing we could have done, for it is from them that we shall receive the God-like inspiration and energy that shall enable us to overcome our difficulties. And I do not think it wicked that we congratulate ourselves on having done the best thing, for I believe it was the Holy Spirit that told us to do it. But having acquired this power from these services, we must not there stop, and cannot stop, for we all know that any power which is down beneath must show itself, and that is how the Church must manifest its strength."

The reverend gentleman then proceeded to show what had been done by the building committees, and he said that their work had been done with great efficiency; that, as could be seen, they had begun the erection of a new church, and had now called a meeting to complete it; that very soon the work would be stopped for lack of funds. At the meeting to be held, two systems would be proposed; the one, that of circulating subscription papers; the other, and that most likely to be adopted, was to place a plan of the proposed church in the hands of every member, and sell out the pews at once. The amount to be raised was $75,000, and it would have to be given, doubtless, at some sacrifice, and with charity. He urged the necessity of prompt action, and said that without it the work would be much delayed. He then presented the inducements to the rebuilding of the church!

In closing, he said that he had no doubt in their ultimate success; that he did not believe God would permit a church to live forty years and then die out, when it had much work to perform. After the service the communion was partaken of.

THE CANAL.

The Superintendent of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, from his office at Lockport, under date of Nov. 2, issued the following

Notice to Shippers:

All loads cleared after the 15th instant, will be at the owner's risk. Canal Collectors will see that all clearances and permits are made in accordance with the above order.

WM. THOMAS, Gen. Supt.

The Domestic Sewing Machine.

It is claimed there never was a sewing machine company in the world that could give such a history as the Domestic. This is owing to the merit of the machine. The present Domestic Company have been established a little over a year, and are already turning out 300 of their machines per day, are rapidly increasing, and yet with difficulty meet the growing demand. They make strong claims, but an examination of the machine at their rooms, No. 74 State street, will satisfy any one that the Domestic is all, and more, than they claim for it.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best,

MANHATTANISMS.

The British and American Monthlies---Superiority of Our Own.

The Dead and Living Publications---Harper's, the Atlantic, the Galaxy, and Scribner's.

Their Antecedents and Success---Their Editors and Contributors.

The Question of Paying on Acceptance---The Scribes and Pharisees.

Inside View of the Manuscript-Market.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1872.

American literature has so steadily improved that it is very different to-day from what it was even ten years ago, and this is shown in nothing more than in our magazines. They still have many defects, but they will have lessened less as time goes on. We have far fewer monthlies than Great Britain, because our daily and weekly papers supply, to a certain extent, their place; but those we do have are undeniably superior to any equal number of the English publications. What London magazine is there so good in its way as the *Atlantic*, *Harper's*, the *Galaxy*, or *Scribner's*. Assuredly not *Fraser's*, nor the *Cornhill*, nor the *Fortnightly*, nor *MacMillan's*. The British quarterlies eclipse ours completely, for the reason that our mental traits and processes fail to sympathize with the deliberation and solidity required for such issues.

THE LONDON MONTHLIES

are generally more substantial, and the contributors more thoroughly acquainted with their subjects, than are the monthlies and the writers of New York and Boston. But they lack the vivacity, the ease, the grace, the variety of treatment, our magazines can clearly claim. If we are more shallow and flippant than our transatlantic brethren, surely we are brighter and more interesting, as what we print indicates.

TWENTY YEARS AGO,

our monthlies were in no wise creditable, being tawdry, flimsy, cheap,--a mixture of frontier authorship, diluted sentiment, and weak imitation. Those were the days when *Graham's*, *Peterson's*, and *Godey's Lady's Book* purported to represent the talent and the taste of the writing and reading community. They were once found at all the booksellers; on every private library-table; and, strange enough, were thought to have merit. They were born of Philadelphia, and, saving *Graham's*, still exist, --even flourish in a mildly-inane way. Their reputation, however, is extinct, except among school-girls and rustic milliners, who enjoy the feeble pages as children enjoy molasses and water.

The one magazine in this city and country deserving of esteem was

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

It had merit equal to its fame, and, though we should not regard it highly now, its literary quality and tone were in advance of its time. Begun in 1832, by Charles Fenno Hoffman, who subsequently became insane, and is still, I think, an inmate of a lunatic asylum, it passed into the hands of the Rev. Timothy Flint, and, soon after, into those of Louis Gaylord Clark, almost forgotten now, though still surviving in one of the dreary departments of the Custom House. For a quarter of a century, Mr. Clark continued to be its editor, and, in that time, became well and widely known, largely from the literary light shed upon him by his genial brother, Willis Gaylord Clark.

Another monthly, deceased, revived, and dead again, which merited a better fate was

PUTNAM'S.

In the first stage of its existence, it was remarkably able; Parke Godwin, George William Curtis, and Charles F. Briggs being its editors, and many of the very best writers of the day among its contributors. From their articles were afterwards compiled various popular books, such as Curtis' "Potiphar Papers," and "Prue and I;" Richard Grant White's "Shakspeare's Scholar;" Godwin's "Political Essays," and other works of wide reputation. Commenced in 1852, the magazine virtually expired in '56, and, some twelve years after, reappeared, only to continue, in a feebler life than it had formerly known, until 1870.

The oldest of the established and prosperous monthlies is

HARPER'S,

now in its twenty-third year, and, for that reason, perhaps called New by its publishers. It was a hazardous experiment after the failure of so many magazines that had set out with much promise and high expectations; but the capital, facilities, and connections of Harper & Brothers were so ample that they had faith in its success. Their confidence was justified. The monthly paid almost from the start, and its circulation has steadily increased, until it is at present nearly 140,000, giving it not far from 1,000,000 readers.

Henry J. Raymond was its first editor, and continued to be for some years after founding the New York *Times*. The early issues were largely made up of selections from English sources, and the illustrations altogether inferior to what they have since become. The improvement in literary and artistic tone has been marked and regular, and it has long been recognized as the model of a popular magazine. Of late years its contributions have been either original or from the advance-sheets of British authors; while its illustrations have been carefully, correctly, and conscientiously made by a corps of artists and engravers connected with the house.

Alfred H. Guernsey was Mr. Raymond's editorial successor, and held the position until, becoming a reader for the firm about three years ago, he was followed by Henry M. Alden, the present incumbent of the responsible office. The editors of *Harper's* have been frequent contributors (receiving extra pay for their contributions), as may be seen by the fact that, in the index of the monthly for twenty years, Mr. Guernsey appears as the author of eighty different papers. Mr. Alden, as he is the last, is, on the whole, the best, of the three editors (his salary is $75 a week), giving his entire time and attention to the work, and constantly studying to increase the interest and variety, as well as to advance the general excellence of the pages he controls. He is always to be found at his post, and ever ready to entertain any proposition that will augment the popularity of the magazine.

Harpers has made specialties of illustrated articles of foreign and domestic travel, biographical and historic sketches, and serial tales of fiction. These are interspersed with short stories, adventures, scientific papers, poems, articles upon current topics, and an almost endless variety of compositions. No magazine, at home or abroad, has so many contributors upon such divers subjects, and its editorial departments are full and complete.

Many of the most noted novels of Dickens, Thackeray, Charles Reade, George Eliot, Wilkie Collins, Dinah Maria Mulock, and other British authors, have been first introduced to the American public through the advance-sheets printed in this magazine. Among the native writers, Bayard Taylor, Edwin P. Whipple, Richard Grant White, Harriet Prescott Spofford, George Ripley, George William Curtis, J. T. Headley, Benson J. Lossing, Mary Mapes Dodge, John S. C. Abbott, T. B. Aldrich, Fitz-Hugh Ludlow, and scores of others of equal note, have been conspicuous in its pages. The art department, under the superintendence of Charles Parsons, is mainly supplied by the skilful pencils of Theodore R. Davis, Stanley Fox, C. S. Reinhart, and —— Abbey.

THE MONTHLY FINANCIALLY.

The Harpers expend $50,000 or $60,000 a year in procuring literary and artistic matter for their monthly, and usually have on hand some $30,000 worth of manuscripts and illustrations. They pay for these on acceptance, being the first house in the country which established this rule,--the only just one to authors and artists. The rate generally allowed to writers is $10 per page (1,000 words), though it is sometimes more, and not infrequently less; while, for drawings, the figure varies from $10 to $100, according to subject and quality. The regular artists are engaged at weekly salaries, and few sketches from outsiders come from the nature of the circumstances, be furnished to the magazine.

The number of

MANUSCRIPTS

accepted and awaiting publication averages, independent of serials, about 200, enough to supply the magazine for nearly two years in advance. The proportion of accepted to rejected manuscripts, as I have learned by careful inquiry, is as one to thirteen, which certainly is not encouraging to novices in ink, or to those ambitious of earning fame and fortune by their pen. The articles received a range from 25 to 30 a day,--generally about 150 per week,--from every part of the country, and from different cities of Europe.

One person is actively employed in merely taking charge of the manuscripts offered,--entering them, with title, name of author, date of receipt, return, or acceptance, in a volume kept for the purpose, and corresponding with the numerous approved and rejected contributors. One has only to run over the pages of this volume to be convinced of the uncertainty and precariousness of the literary profession. He reads there: "Tendency to the Ideal," by Mary Jane Jones, of Penn Yan; "The Future of the Soul," by P. Penrush Pike, of Batesville, Ark.; "The Sublimity of Nature," by Bessie Buttercup, of the Milk-and-Water Academy, of Jonesburg, Va.; "The Terrors of the Unknown World," by the Rev. Lycurgus Puddington; "True Love in Heaven," by Mrs. Jemima Jerkup; "The Fight in the Wilderness," by Colonel R. P. Brookswood; "Lines to a Faded Flower," by Mrs. Bulky Bushrod; and so on, page upon page, with "Rejected" written pitilessly after each entry. Few names that are familiar appear among the Rejected, though, now and then, one of the professionals is so set down.

NAME AND FAME.

Harper's is the sole monthly in the Republic, except the *Overland*, that does not print names of authors with their articles. Some names it prints, and others--the great majority, indeed--it omits; the publishers exercising the right to follow their inclination in this regard. Generally they advertise such authors as are well enough known to add to the reputation of the magazine, though they do not wish to make reputation for authors therein. This rule, however, is not always adhered to strictly, and some writers say that favoritism is shown in certain cases. The fact of printing some names and not others naturally creates dissatisfaction among the unprinted, who feel convinced their merit and fame are quite as high as the merit and fame of those emblazned in small caps.

Men owning a magazine, and paying for contributions, have the privilege, I presume, of treating authors, typographically, as they choose. Whether they are entitled to the privilege or not by any principle of justice, they will be pretty certain to exert it. It is the old question of Capital and Labor, whose ghost will not be laid.

ANONYMOUSNESS.

In regard to names, it would seem to be to the interest of a magazine-publisher to print them, because readers almost invariably want to know the name of the author of an article, whether they like or dislike it, and they are scarcely ever deterred from reading a paper on account of the name accompanying it. I repeat that all the monthlies, except the two mentioned, advertise their contributors. The *Atlantic* was begun on the anonymous plan, and so continued until experience proved that its patrons were best pleased by knowing whom, as well as what, they were reading.

The *Atlantic* departed from its original purpose first, by giving the names of authors on slips attached to editorial copies of the magazine (*Harper's* has been doing this for some time); and, secondly, by printing the names in the newspaper advertisements, though omitting them in the monthly. Then, abandoning all compromise, it made authors as conspicuous as their titles, in fair, clear type. *Harper's* publishes more names than it used to, and will, probably, publish more than it now does; so that it will ultimately, I opine, adopt the custom of its contemporaries. Personality pays. Never has there been so much love of personality in literature and journalism as there is at present.

THE ATLANTIC,

nearly fifteen years old now, stands at the head of monthlies in respect to pure literature and the standing of its contributors. It is very common to say that this magazine is conducted in the interest of the Cambridge set, and that very few persons outside of Boston are welcome to its pages. I cannot see that there is any foundation for this report, especially of late years, though I am aware of a good deal of prejudice against the Boston monthly (perhaps it comes from the army of the rejected), and of constant stories told to its disadvantage. It does not appear to be so clever as it once was, nor to be a favorite with professional scribes generally. (By-the-by, it accepted writers are to be called Scribes, why should not the declined writers be known as Pharisees?) The complaint is, that it is given over to dilletanteism and excess of mutual admiration, and that all authors outside of a certain clique, are reckoned to be among the intellectually unsanctified. This is, doubtless, the carping of cynical critics, who stand not in awe either of the Common or Tremont street; who would smile before the Great Organ, and stand covered under the very shadow of Harvard University.

ITS CONTRIBUTORS.

The most gifted and learned authors of the land are among the contributors to the *Atlantic*: Ralph Waldo Emerson, James Russell Lowell, Henry W. Longfellow, William Cullen Bryant, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John G. Whittier, Louis Agassiz, T. W. Higginson, James Parton, Julia Ward Howe, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Charles Sumner, Henry James, Edward Everett Hale, Bret Harte, A. Bronson Alcott, Edmund C. Stedman, Richard Henry Dana, Rose Terry, Lucy T. Whitney, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and half-a-hundred beside. The circulation of the magazine is about 25,000, though over 30,000 is claimed. The highest rate paid for contributions is $250 each, and this is not more than half-a-dozen writers, such as Holmes, Emerson, and Lowell; and the best general rate is $10 per page or 750 words.

Of the manuscripts offered, not more than one in sixteen is accepted, and the number received is about 150 per week. The *Atlantic* claims to pay on acceptance, though it frequently fails to do so; compelling writers whom it does not value to wait for the money until publication. The first publishers, Phillips, Sampson & Co., failed, and the magazine was transferred to the firm now represented by James R. Osgood & Co. With all its ability, it had a hard struggle, having sunk some $70,000 before it was firmly established. It has been prosperous for the past ten years, and continues to be so, albeit the circulation increases slowly, and is said by some to have fallen off.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS,

a native of Ohio, formerly editor of the (Columbus) *State Journal*, the author of "Venetian Life" and other charming books, has been the editor of the *Atlantic* since the retirement of James T. Fields, whose assistant he was for a number of years. Mr. Howells' salary is $5,000 a year, and he has a number of subordinates superintending special departments. He contributes regularly to the monthly, and, though young, stands in the front rank of native men of letters. He is a clever poet, but he is best known by his dainty and delightful prose.

THE GALAXY

is in its eighth year. It was begun, and continued for a twelvemonth, as a fortnightly. It has been from the first under the immediate direction of William C. and Frank P. Church, who are still its editors and partial owners, having sold a half interest to Messrs. Sheldon & Co., the present publishers. The magazine had reached its fifth year and expended $60,000 before it became self-sustaining; but now, with a circulation of some 30,000, and an excellent reputation, it is a handsome property. Its terms of compensation to authors are $10 per page, the pages ranging from 715 to 825 words.

AN OBJECTION.

The *Galaxy* is the only magazine in the country that does not at least pretend to pay on acceptance. This is so serious an objection that many writers of reputation refuse to contribute to it. The Messrs. Church, being of the literary guild themselves, would be glad to pay on acceptance; but, as the Messrs. Sheldon are religiously opposed thereto, the narrow policy is carried out. How long they will be able to continue it remains to be seen. A publication that won't pay for work done must, before a great while, experience a plentiful lack of desirable contributions. The fact that such a magazine can exist at all merely proves how many persons there are anxious to write. To withhold money from those who had earned it, for a definite or indefinite period, is a gross injustice, though, from a commercial point of view, business-men have a right, I suppose, to make such rules as they like respecting their business.

When we want a suit of clothes, we do not expect our tailor to wait for his bill until we have worn them out. When an author writes for a magazine, he does not relish waiting for his check until the article gets into print, which may be five or six months, or even a year or two after the labor has been performed. Receiving payment in that way is not compensation, it is good luck rather,--more like finding a pocket-book than like recompense for work.

This magazine has at present fewer regular contributors and professional writers than any publication of its class, and for the reason I have just mentioned. The result is variety and dissatisfaction. Its principal contributors for some years have been Richard Grant White, Charles Astor Bristed, Justin McCarthy, J. W. De Forest, Rose Terry, and Rebecca Harding Davis, though familiar or recurring names grow less with every additional volume.

The most industrious author finds little inducement to work when he knows only waiting, instead of pay, will insure him his pay.

THE SCRIBNERS.

The *Galaxy* returns eleven out of twelve manuscripts; receives some 40 a week, and commonly has on hand, in prose and verse, not far from 300. It can afford to keep a liberal supply, since it can do so without the slightest cost. Its range is not so wide as that of *Harper's* or the *Atlantic*; confining itself mostly to stories, poems, and essays, which last are its specialties. It has something of a journalistic character in regard to timely subjects, and probably contains, in the course of a year, more noticeable or striking articles than any other monthly.

SCRIBNER'S

has just passed its second anniversary, and is, like *Harper's*, an illustrated magazine. It was founded on *Hours at Home*, and in it were merged the *Riverside* and *Putnam's*. Its circulation is said to be over 40,000, and its success, thus far, to have been great. Its corps of contributors is very large, including many of the writers for the other monthlies, and some--as George MacDonald and Hans Christian Andersen--especially its own. It pays $10 per page (900 words)--its maximum figure; accepts about one in ten manuscripts; receives nearly 100 a week, and has on hand, and paid for, in the vicinity of 150. Dr. J. G. Holland is the editor, and Watson Gilder, who does the "Old Cabinet," is his assistant.

Scribner's is decidedly orthodox in tone, and is, therefore, a prime favorite in theological circles. Clergymen, church-congregations, Bible-Societies, and Young Men's Christian Associations particularly commend it as the only unexceptionable magazine of a secular sort in the country. They have perfect faith in Dr. Holland, as they ought to have, albeit they are uncharitable enough to declare, sometimes, that the other monthlies are little better than pagan in their teachings and inculcations. The principal editor is one of the proprietors, and is widely esteemed for his social qualities, as well as his lofty integrity of character.

OTHER MONTHLIES.

The other principal magazines are *Old and New*, in Boston; *Lippincott's*, in Philadelphia, and the *Overland*, in San Francisco,--cities which, to the Metropolitan mind, are merely suburbs of New York. (Of the *Lakeside*, you know more than your correspondent.)

Old and New is rather new than old; is edited by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale; is broad and breezy; but has not yet proved very profitable a pecuniary sense.

Lippincott's is of recent birth; filled, for the most part, by good, though little-known, writers; and is reported not to be directly remunerative as a publication.

The *Overland* has lost much of its prestige by the departure of some of its most renowned contributors, but it is still very fresh and entertaining, and has a deal of the flavor of the soil. Its circulation is necessarily limited, though, as an enterprise, it is conducted with boldness, energy, and liberality.

THE SCRIBBLERS' MARKET.

Magazines are constantly starting and dying here and elsewhere; their undertakers proving such in a double sense, from refusing to learn by the experience of others. Magazine-publishing rarely results in financial advantage, and there are few kinds of business that return less interest on an equal amount of invested capital, anxiety, and labor.

Magazine-writing is still less promising; and they who think of living thereby are either novices or simpletons. Few of the most valued contributors earn more than $500 or $600 a year; and he who earns $1,000 by this species of literary work is a phenomenon who would attract attention even in Broadway. The chances of achieving distinction in the monthlies is extremely slender, as may be judged from the facts I have given; and the prospects of starving for the man, credulous enough to believe he can subsist by writing for the magazines, are supremely brilliant. Bear as I am in the pen-and-ink market, my readers may feel assured that I know whereof I speak, and that the discouraging hymns I chant are tuned to the key I have often struck.

J. H. B.

THE GRAVE

From the German of Salis.

The grave, all still and shadowy, lies
Beneath its hallowed ground;
And dark the mists to human eyes
That flout its precincts round.

No music of the grove invades
That dark and weary way;
And fast the votive flowret fades
Upon its hearing clay.

And vain the tear in beauty's eye,--
The orphans groan in vain;
No sense of chamber's agony
Shall pierce its gloomy reign.

Yet that oblivion of the tomb
Shall suffering Man desire;
And through that shadowy gate of gloom,
The weary Soul retire.

The bark, by ceaseless storms oppressed,
Runs madly to the shore;
And there the grief-worn heart shall rest,--
There, where it beats no more.

RELIEVE.

Stage Thunder.

Some fifty years ago one Lee, manager of the Edinburgh Theatre, with a view to improving the thunder of his stage, ventured upon a return to the Elizabethan system of representing a storm. His enterprise was attended with results at once ludicrous and disastrous. He placed ledges here and there along the back of his stage, and, obtaining a parcel of nine-pound cannon-balls, packed these in a wheel-barrow, which the carpenter was instructed to wheel to and fro over the ledges. The play was "Lear," and the jolting of the heavy barrow, as it was trundled along its uneven path over the hollow stage, and the rumblings and reverberations thus produced counterfeited most effectively the raging of the tempest in the third act. Unfortunately, however, while the King was braving, in front of the scene, the pitiless storm at the back, the carpenter missed his footing, tripped over one of the ledges, and fell down, wheelbarrow, cannon-balls and all. The stage being on a declivity, the cannon-balls came rolling rapidly and noisily down toward the front, gathering force as they advanced, and, overcoming the feeble resistance offered by the scene, struck it down, passed over its prostrate form, and made their way toward the foot-lights and the fiddlers, amid the amusement and wonder of the audience, and the amazement and alarm of the *Lear* of the night. As the nine-pounders advanced toward him, and rolled about in all directions, he was compelled to display an activity in avoiding them singularly inappropriate to the age and condition of the character he was personating. He was even said to resemble a dancer achieving the terpsichorean feat known as the egg-hornpipe. Presently, too, the musicians became alarmed for the safety of themselves and their instruments, and deemed it advisable to scale the spiked partition which divided them from the pit; for the cannon-balls were upon them, smashing the lamps, and falling heavily into the orchestra. Meanwhile, exposed to the full gaze of the house, lay prone, beside his empty barrow, the carpenter, the innocent provoker of the storm he had been unable to allay or direct, not at all hurt, but exceedingly frightened and bewildered. After this unlucky experiment the manager abandoned his wheelbarrow and cannon-balls, and reverted to more received methods of producing stage storms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

How I Found Livingstone.

By HENRY M. STANLEY.

Agents are notified that prospectuses of this great work are now ready, and that the volume itself will be published before the middle of November.

CAUTION, CAUTION.

The public and agents are CAUTIONED AGAINST ALL OTHER WORKS purporting to describe Stanley's search after Livingstone. This is the ONLY AUTHENTIC and COMPLETE NARRATIVE of Mr. Stanley's great exploit, and has been expressly prepared by him for this book. All others are merely compilations from the newspapers, &c., and are published WITHOUT MR. STANLEY'S AUTHORITY, and in direct conflict with his interest.

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
654 BROADWAY, New York.

FURNITURE.

BANK AND OFFICE FITTING
AND
FURNITURE
MADE TO ORDER.

F. R. WOLFINGER,
Office and Factory: Corner of Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

Refers by permission to the Wood Sewing Machine Co., State-st.; American Clock Co., State-st.; H. Opdyke, Jeweler.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centaur Liniment.

More than one million people, men and animals, that have been cured of Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, and Lameness, by CENTAUR LINIMENT, are joining the crowd and shouting out its praises. It effects more remarkable cures in one day than all other articles have in one year.

Children Cry

For PITCHER'S CASTORIA. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

Help the Torpid Organs.

When the body is in a state of health, the food taken into the stomach acts on the bowels as a stimulant, causing in them that worm-like motion by which their contents are expelled. The liver being in a natural condition, the flow of bile (which is a mild cathartic) into the intestines is ample and regular, and hence the discharges are easy and sufficiently frequent. The reverse of all this constitutes costiveness, and the only true method of cure is to restore the functional activity of the two important organs which use the bowels as a sewer for the egress of waste matter. For this purpose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can be confidently recommended as the most effective of all medicines. It is not too much to say that chronic constipation would be unknown if the Bitters were in universal use as a remedy in the earlier stages of the complaint. At this period of the year, when dyspepsia with all its kindred disorders are so apt to be engendered and aggravated by the dampness of the atmosphere, this unequalled stimulant, tonic, and alterative, should be taken daily.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Udolpho Wolfe's
CELEBRATED
Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.
A MEDICAL DIET DRINK,
Of Eminently Salutary Qualities,
MANUFACTURED AT
SCHIEDAM, IN HOLLAND.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice. It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts; is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water--a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimatized persons are peculiarly liable, the

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

Will be found absolutely infallible, while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottles and cork, and a fac simile of his signature on the label.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

For sale by
FULLER & FULLER,
LORD SMITH & CO.,
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID.

STOVES, &c.

GET THE BEST.

Fearless
COOKING STOVE.
Brilliant
BASE BURNER.

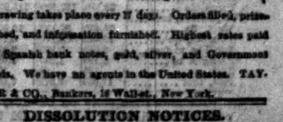
All sizes now in stock. Manufactured by

J. F. RATHBONE & CO.
38 & 40 LAKE-ST.

For sale at retail by prominent dealers in the city and country.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.



If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION--None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 69 State-st., and H. West Mayo, 1st-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., Chicago. Jewellers and Opticians are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

HOTELS.

GARDNER HOUSE,
CHICAGO.

This new and elegant Hotel, facing Lake Michigan, containing 250 rooms, is now open to the public. The proprietors have spared no pains or expense to make this one of the best Hotels in the country.

GARDNER & GOULD, Proprietors.

FRED. H. GOULD, late with Sherman House.
W. W. FELT, late with Tremont House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fireworks and Flags.

A large assortment for the election.
Also, Chinese Lanterns for illuminating, and other Campaign Goods.
A full Parade Suit, consisting of Cap, Cape, Torch, and Flag, for 85 cents.

CHAS. MORRIS, 51 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

Ironing Day,

A new companion Chromo to WASHING DAY, given to each customer by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO,
116 West Washington-st.

JAPANESE MERMAID!

A great curiosity. Can be seen at the store of the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,
116 West Washington-st.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

Drawing takes place every 17 days. Orders filled, prizes cashed, and information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish bank notes, gold, silver, and Government bonds. We have an agents in the United States. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Smith, Handy & Duncan is hereby dissolved. The effects of the late firm will be settled by the passengers. SMITH, DUNCAN & CO., removed premises the business at the old stand, 39 West Lake-st.

SMITH, HANDY & DUNCAN.

Chicago, Nov. 1, 1872.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.

It is doubtful if any act of any Administration in connection with finances since the close of the war has made so profound an impression on the public as the proof, in the figures of the public debt statement this morning, that Secretary Boutwell had boldly transcended his legal authority and reissued $4,500,000 of the retired legal tender notes of the United States. It is true this is not the first time he has exceeded his authority in this respect, but it is the first time he has done it so boldly and to such an extent. The public had supposed that if there was anything in regard to the public debt that was settled, it was that the volume of greenbacks outstanding should not exceed the $356,000,000, at which point Congress suspended further contraction. But, on Jan. 1, 1872, Mr. Boutwell had increased the amount outstanding to $357,592,801. On the first of July, when there was a plethora of money and no shadow of excuse for such inflation, the amount ourstanding was still $357,588,296, but on Sept. 1, when money had begun to get stringent, he had reduced it to $356,086,152. In the first week of October nearly the whole of the present $4,500,000 unlawful issue of greenbacks were put out again in a loan to a few favorite bankers in New York City. All this was done without the public knowing anything of it or having any warning. But now came the crisis: Mr. Boutwell found he could not get his $4,500,000 in again before the November debt statement was due, and straightway Assistant Secretary Richardson was set to work to educate the people up to the understanding that the $44,000,000 retired by Mr. McCulloch was a "reserve fund" to be used at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury. But this unwarranted assumption did not seem to go down with the public. It was denounced by the press generally, and Mr. Boutwell next resorted to the dodge of getting meetings of merchants in the various cities to ask for the reissue of the whole $44,000,000 of the so-called "reserve fund." There is now not a reasonable doubt that the whole scheme of getting up the impression that there was a popular demand for more greenbacks originated with the Administration. Mr. Jay Cooke, who is paying 5 per cent commission to agents to sell the Northern Pacific bonds, probably wants an increase of greenbacks, and this accounts for the movement being started in Philadelphia. The whole scheme, however, was too transparent, and resulted in a dead failure. It has, however, made it apparent that our national finances are controlled by speculators and demagogues who would sacrifice any principle for the advancement of their personal fortunes.

The local money market showed a tendency toward relaxation during the most of the week, but to-day there were indications of tightening up again. The demand for loans was greater, while the ability of the banks to lend has been increased but little. Currency is still coming in from the country pretty freely, but the depositors turn it into New York exchange at once, and remit eastward, so the movement causes no considerable accumulation of loanable funds here. Some of the banks are reducing their discount lines now, preparatory to extending them again to meet the demands of the pork-packers. This helps to make money a little more stringent than it would be otherwise.

New York exchange is less abundant than a few days ago, and the price has advanced. Sales were made between banks to-day at from 25 to 50c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Nov. 2 were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,439,995.25	$290,810.11
Tuesday	3,066,856.69	211,347.85
Wednesday	3,071,268.69	245,999.15
Thursday	3,070,445.68	376,199.45
Friday	3,220,469.85	331,711.51
Saturday	2,879,886.49	349,365.93
Total	$19,749,022.65	$1,695,434.00
Correspond'g week last year	11,712,019.15	1,595,992.30

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson, Financial Agents:

First National Bank	135	....
Fifth National Bank	130	....
Commercial National Bank	140	....
Merchants' National Bank	170	....
German National Bank	125	....
Northwestern National Bank	200	....
Corn Exchange National Bank	115	....
City National Bank	145	....
Home National Bank	....	98 & int.
Cook County National Bank	107	110
National Bank of Illinois	109	110
National Bank of Commerce	100	....
Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company	150	160
Chicago City Railway	168	170
West Division Railway	175	190
North Division Railway	100	105
Pullman Palace Car	112	113
Elgin Watch Company	....	108
Chamber of Commerce	100	102
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co.	....	105
Traders' Insurance Company	105	108

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The gold market opened at 112, sold down to 111¾, and closed at 111⅞@111¾. Loans ranged at 1-64 to flat for use, and 3 to 1 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $62,000,000.

A report was current on the street to-day that the Treasury secretly sold to-day and yesterday five millions and a half of gold. This report was not credited in some quarters, as it is believed the statute forbids the secret sales of gold by the Treasury.

Money was easy at 4 per cent, after loaning at 7 per cent gold. The bank statement is favorable, and shows a gain in the reserve of $210,700. The banks now have $5,625,975 above the 25 per cent required.

The specie export for the week amounts to $1,172,556.

The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $415,000 interest and $24,000 redemption bonds.

Governments were weak and dull during the day.

State bonds were dull and steady.

The stock market to-day was irregular and generally quiet. Pacific Mail declined from 95¾ to 93, afterwards rallied to 94⅛c. Western Union declined from 80 to 79; Northwestern from 83¾ to 83⅜; Rock Island from 110⅛ to 109⅞. The balance of the list declined ⅛ to ½ per cent. Wabash and Ohio were comparatively steady. Indications to-night point to a quiet condition of affairs on the Stock Exchange and Wall street until after the election.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	115¾	Coupons, '67	114⅛
5-20s of '62	111	Coupons, '68	114
Coupons, '64	111	New 5s	109
Coupons, '65	111⅛	10-40s	108⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	113⅞	Currency 6s	113⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92½	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	73	North Carolinas, old	33⅛
Tennessees, new	73	North Carolinas, new	19
Virginias, new	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	105	St. Paul pfd	76⅛
W. U. Tel.	79	Wabash	72⅞
Quicksilver	47	Wabash pfd	88
Adams Express	94⅛	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	87	Terre Haute	15
American Express	71	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex.	78	Chicago & Alton	113
Pacific Mail	94⅛	C. & A. pfd	114
New York Central	96	O. & M.	48
Erie	53⅜	C., C. & C.	91
Erie pfd	78⅜	C., B. & Q.	135
Harlem	114	Lake Shore	92⅞
Harlem pfd	124	Indiana Central	35⅛
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	122
Pittsburgh	89⅛	Un. Pacific stocks	38⅜
Northwestern	83⅛	U. P. bonds	88⅜
N. W. pfd	88⅛	Cen. Pacific bonds	100⅞
Rock Island	109⅞	Del., Lac & W.	98⅞
N. J. Cen.	103⅞	B., H. & Erie	8
St. Paul	56¾		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	6,977	6,622	6,962	3,964
Wheat, bu	92,450	89,815	147,585	60,221
Corn, bu	56,245	101,725	177,749	188,162
Oats, bu	45,715	43,440	51,233	108,246
Rye, bu	2,517	5,930	23,311	24,588
Barley, bu	22,020	18,099	100,146	2,637
Grass seed, lbs	60,430	25,540	57,640	1,535
Flax seed, lbs	113,304	....	106,270	....
Broom corn, lbs	53,400	161,360	44,800	380
Cured meats, lbs	137,380	28,120	291,000	122,615
Beef, brls	....	260	35	1,667
Pork, brls	1	....	120	450
Lard, lbs	57,220	....	353,030	96,525
Tallow, lbs	12,170	30,680	....	....
Butter, lbs	50,728	61,546	29,670	20,951
Dressed hogs, No.	6	19	....	....
Live hogs, No.	12,265	....	....	4,020
Cattle, No.	3,205	1,572	1,469	1,877
Sheep, No.	742	827	1,367	774
Hides, lbs	90,510	137,680	145,990	4,500
Highwines, brls	500	490	594	387
Wool, lbs	23,450	37,180	10,000	9,000
Potatoes, bu	16,642	4,176	3,175	1,701
Lumber, m feet	2,052	3,169	2,677	1,800
Shingles, m	1,128	1,249	1,066	763
Lath, m	195	85	172	217
Salt, brls	11,060	3,375	3,689	2,419

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption, 5,411 bu wheat; 3,092 bu corn; 10,719 bu oats; 1,213 bu rye; 7,256 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week, 11,632 bu wheat; 18,863 bu corn; 38,950 bu oats; 4,929 bu rye; 46,480 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this [illegible] up to 10 [illegible] wheat; 12[illegible] and 17,[illegible] and 10,000 bu [illegible]; 7 cars [illegible]. Total (549 cars), [illegible]000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port for the week ending with this morning, and for other weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Nov. 2, '72.	Oct. 26, '72.	Nov. 4, '71.
Flour, brls	44,576	39,238	32,016
Wheat, bu	587,768	639,635	285,582
Corn, bu	458,265	640,727	638,967
Oats, bu	285,883	405,221	369,854
Rye, bu	26,994	33,226	36,883
Barley, bu	235,855	322,890	91,120
Live hogs, No.	33,613	47,388	54,524
Cattle, No.	16,136	12,969	9,355
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	39,166	32,023	19,897
Wheat, bu	676,129	629,179	326,451
Corn, bu	1,891,344	627,682	764,614
Oats, bu	310,334	228,684	529,505
Rye, bu	28,728	13,543	116,126
Barley, bu	353,386	417,744	71,611
Live hogs, No.	23,394	27,181	31,834
Cattle, No.	4,434	4,743	4,403

The suspension of business in this city, in consequence of the prevalence of the horse-disease, is much more general than was thought possible a day or two ago. The coal dealers have stopped delivery, as a rule, to which there are a few exceptions. Many of the wholesale grocers and dry goods merchants have also ceased for the nonce, pending the arrival of ox-teams, which have been engaged in the country, and will be here shortly. We shall now have a chance to return to first principles in trade, the ox being the real pioneer of domestic animals, in clearing the forests and tilling the soil. Nay more; our word "pecuniary" is said to be derived from the word *pecus*, cattle, the head of an ox being the symbol stamped upon our first moneys.

A notice posted upon the Board of Trade bulletin board to-day, informs the public that all towing teams are now withdrawn from the Illinois & Michigan Canal. This puts an embargo on receipts of stone, coal, and grain by that source, except as three or four steam barges may be able to bring in their small quota of material. It is also expected that deliveries of grain at country stations will be much lighter than heretofore, as the farmers will take extra care of their stock, and will not want to run the risk of exposure. But the country depots are generally well supplied with grain, so that our receipts will not show a considerable diminution from this cause in the near future.

San Francisco is striving hard to gain some of the trade of the interior which Eastern cities now have, and the railroads seem to be moving in the same direction. The Salt Lake *Herald* says:

While Eastern railroads have been advancing the rates of freight on goods coming West, the Central Pacific Company has made an important reduction in its freight rates on goods between San Francisco and Ogden—not so much a reduction in the class rates as in a re-classification of the goods, by which many articles formerly carried and charged as second and third classes have been reduced to third and fourth; while a special class has been designated covering a number of articles which are now carried between the points named at the unusually low rate of 95c per 100 pounds.

From the commencement of the present harvest year (July 1), to Oct. 24, ninety-eight vessels had been despatched from San Francisco, with wheat for the United Kingdom. They contained 2,865,425 centals, or 4,775,700 bu, valued in San Francisco at $4,779,161.

THE MARKETS.

The produce markets were generally active to-day, and most of them were stronger, as a consequence of wet weather and the horse epidemic, which is expected to decrease the receipts of produce, though the same fact will also reduce our facilities for getting rid of our present stocks. The shipping movement was quiet, owing to a scarcity of vessels; but for this, the grain markets would probably have been even stronger. As it was, they generally eased down towards the close. The grocery trade was very quiet, and in prices few changes were reported, a ⅛c advance in star candles being the only alteration worthy of note. Sugars continued scarce, and are strong at the advance established earlier in the week. Coffees are more quiet and less firm. Rice, teas, spices, and soaps were quoted steady. A fair amount of trading was done in the dry goods market, and former prices were well sustained all around. The butter and cheese markets were only fairly active. Local and outside buyers were operating at 7@26c for the former, and at 13½@15c for the latter. In the coal market very little business was transacted, dealers refusing to make deliveries. Prices remain nominally unchanged. In the fish market there were no changes to note. Dealers reported a fair demand at the quoted prices. Dried fruits remain quiet with but slight variation in prices. Hay was dull and weak at the reduction noted yesterday. Hides remain inactive at 10¼@10½c for heavy, and at 11¼@11½c for light green cured. No new features were developed in connection with the leather, oil, tobacco, or wood markets. Lumber was fairly active, former prices being fully maintained. Building materials continue to meet with a fair demand. Common brick is a shade easier, but prices are without quotable change. Cooperage was in moderate demand, and firm at $1.45@1.50 for pork barrels, and $1.75@1.80 for lard tierces. Iron and steel, metals and tinners' stock, were were fairly active, and prices unchanged. Nails are in good demand. Salt was in excellent request for home consumption and shipment; the market rules firm at $2.25 for coarse and fine, $3.00@4.00 for dairy salt. Seeds were quiet at unchanged prices, clover ranging from $4.75@5.00, and $5.25@5.40 for mammoth; timothy, $2.50@2.90; flax quotable at $1.52@1.55. The wool trade is improving, and a better feeling is manifest among dealers; prices are without important change. The street markets were very nearly deserted to-day, and very little business was transacted, it being impossible to make deliveries. Poultry and game in fair request at better prices. Potatoes quiet. Apples and other fruit in fair demand and prices steady.

Highwines were in good demand, but the offerings were light, while New York was stronger (94c). Sales were reported of 200 brls at 89c per gallon, and the market closed firm at that price.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged. There was a good demand, early, but few or no vessels offering; and the shippers soon withdrew their attentions, or an advance would have been effected, as some of the carriers talked of 1 and 2c more to Buffalo. There are not many vessels here, and they find it difficult to unload, owing to the scarcity of horses. A total of 5 charters was reported, which will carry out 72,000 bu corn, and 42,000 bu barley, at 13c to Buffalo. At the close the asking price was 15c on wheat, and 14c on corn to Buffalo.

The Superintendent of the Illinois and Michigan Canal has given notice that all boats cleared after the 14th inst. will be at owners' risk.

Provisions were dull and easier, all round, though holders of product were not generally willing to admit the fact. The reported decline in hogs at the Union Stock Yards made buyers hold off, and sales could not have been effected to any great extent at former quotations, though the transactions reported do not exhibit any material change. The regular packers of this city have slaughtered about 44,000 hogs to date since the 1st of October; and expect to begin in earnest the coming week, if the weather should permit, of which there is now a fair prospect. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old held at $15.00; new pork, $14.00; do seller next week offered at $13.50; do, seller December, $12.50@12.62½; do seller January, $12.50@12.60; do seller February, nominal; do seller March, $12.65@12.75; do, seller April, $12.80@12.85. Lard, cash, 7⅝c for new; do seller December, 7⅝@7¾c; do, seller January, 7¾c; do, seller February, 7¾c; do, seller March, 7⅞@8c; dry salted shoulders, 4⅝@5c; short ribs, 9@9½c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 11@12c, and green hams firm at 8⅛@8⅜c for present delivery; 8⅛@8⅜c seller November; 8@8¼c seller December. Green shoulders, 4@4¼c; do, short ribs, 6⅞@7c. Meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4⅞@5c for shoulders; 7½@8c for short ribs, and 8⅛@8¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4⅜@4⅝c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¼@6⅝c for Cumberlands; 6⅝c for short ribs, or long clear; 7c for short clear; 8⅛@8⅜c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@27.50. City tallow, 8@8⅛c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¼. Sales were reported of 1,100 brls old mess pork (mostly yesterday afternoon) at $15.00; 22 brls new pork at $14.00; 100 tcs new lard at 7⅝c; 40,000 lbs bellies, 25 days in salt, at 7⅛c; 50,000 lbs shoulders, in salt 30 days, seller first half of December, at 4⅝c; 40,000 lbs green hams at 8⅛c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 11⅛c; 100 tcs do seller the month, at 10c; 200 brls beef hams at $28.50; 300 brls do at $27.00; 100 brls do delivered in New York at $30.00.

Flour was in improved shipping demand to-day on Eastern account, and holders were firm at a slight advance, which was insisted upon by some yesterday. Business was, however, restricted by the difficulty of making arrangements for hauling, and sellers chiefly offered flour arriving and on track. Local buyers were also on hand, but did little. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 400 brls spring extras at $5.75; 300 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.25; 1,800 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye flour on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat at $6.50; 20 brls do at $6.25; total, 2,770 brls. [illegible]o, 10 tons bran at $12.50; 20 tons at $12.00; 10 tons at $13.00, all on track; 10 tons shorts at $10.50.

Wheat was ½@⅝c higher, and very steady during the greater part of the session, with a fair demand. New York was quoted stronger, and some advices stated that Liverpool was again 1d higher per 100 lbs. There was some talk, early, about the receipts being affected by the horse epidemic, but the report of inspection showed 271 cars for Monday, and it is probable that our receipts will not fall off materially, as there are large accumulations at many wayside points, that have been waiting there for weeks till cars could be obtained to bring the grain to this city. There was but a light shipping demand to-day, owing to the scarcity of vessels; but many of the shorts bought freely, apparently under the impression that the market is on the turn upward. Two or three of those who have been bearing wheat recently have suffered in pocket and withdrawn, leaving the bulls to have it their own way. As the Eastern markets are stronger it is not difficult to secure an advance here. Seller the month opened at $1.08¼, advanced to $1.09 and declined to $1.07⅞ at the close. Seller December sold at $1.07⅛@1.09¼, closing at the inside. Seller the year sold at $1.07½@1.09. No. 1 spring closed at $1.18; No. 2 do at $1.07⅞; No. 3 do at 98½c, and rejected do at about 84c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.18¼; 400 bu do at $1.18; 10,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.09; 40,000 bu do at $1.08⅞; 5,600 bu do at $1.08⅝; 75,600 bu do at $1.08¼; 7,000 bu do at $1.08⅛; 800 bu do at $1.08; 5,000 bu do at $1.07⅞; 5,600 bu No. 3 spring at 98⅝c; 14,000 bu do at 98½c; 16,400 bu do at 98¼c; 15,600 bu do at 98c; 4,400 bu do at 97½c; 1,200 bu rejected spring, at 84½c; 3,200 bu do at 84c; 400 bu do at 83½c. Total, 206,600 bu.

Corn was rather less active, and dull during a great part of the session, declining ⅛c below at the close last evening, though averaging 1@1¼c higher than the regular session of Friday. The receipts were light, and this fact, combined with the liberal shipping movement of the past week, which has reduced our stocks in store to about 1,800,000 bu, caused the shorts for this month to fill in willingly. The option for next month dropped to ⅛c below it, December having the preference yesterday. This was because the new corn is expected to arrive in December, in good enough condition to fill options, while the horse-disease is expected to be over by that time. There was some buying for shipment early, but that fell off when it was ascertained that vessels were scarce. Seller the month opened at 33⅛c, declined to 32⅝c, advanced to 32⅞c, and declined to 32⅛c at the close. Seller December sold at 31⅞@32⅛c, closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at about the same as regular, there being very little preference, as the winter storage will begin soon, and practically equalize everything then in store. Cash sales were reported of 46,000 bu No. 2 at 33c; 20,600 bu do at 32⅞c; 45,000 bu do at 32⅝c; 25,600 bu do at 32⅝c; 62,000 bu do at 32½c; 26,000 bu do at 32⅛c; 15,000 bu do at 32⅛c; 7,200 bu rejected at 31½c. Total 247,400 bu.

Oats were dull at nearly the inside prices of Friday, there being almost no demand, though receipts were light. The horse disease seems to have taken all the life out of the oats market, whereas it ought really to improve it, as the disease will not materially reduce the number of animals, while it will cause them to be better fed than formerly. Seller the month sold at 20⅝@20¾c, seller December at 22⅜@22½c, and seller Janury at 22⅝c. Fresh receipts sold at 21@21½c. Cash sales were reported of 5,400 bu No. 2 at 21½c; 65,000 bu do at 20⅝c; 6,000 bu rejected at 18c; 6,000 bu do at 17½c. Total, 82,400 bu.

Rye was in better demand, and ruled higher. The receipts have been small for several days past, and our local distillers are starting up, while there is a larger inquiry from other points for distillery consumption. The market for No. 2 opened at 52½c, advanced to 54c, and closed firm at 53½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 54c; 1,200 bu do at 53⅞c; 2,800 bu do at 53½c; 800 bu do at 53⅛c; 6,200 bu do at 53c; 800 bu do at 52½c; 400 bu do (short receipts) at 52c. Total, 14,600 bu.

Barley has been active, but stronger, advancing ½c on No. 2, and 1c on No. 3, under the operation of the same causes as above noted in other cereals—a lighter supply now, and an anticipated falling off from present receipts, while there is a good shipping demand, outside of the speculative inquiry. The market for carlots in ordinary houses, closed at 63½@64c for No. 2; 51c for No. 3, and 40c for rejected. Seller the month sold at 61¾@62¼c, and seller December at 62c. cash. Sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 65c; 7,600 bu do at 64c; 12,800 bu do at 63½c; 3,200 bu No. 3 at 52c; 4,000 bu do at 51½c; 10,000 bu do at 51¼c; 10,200 bu do at 51c; 2,800 bu do at 50½c; 3,200 bu rejected at 40½c; 7,600 bu do at 40c; 3,000 bu do at 39½c; 1,200 bu sample at 72c, delivered; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 68c; 800 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 59c. Total, 70,800 bu.

CANNED CORN.

The Fairfield (Me.) *Chronicle* says that $17,200 is the amount paid for corn this season at the factory in their village. The number of cans put up is 430,000, an excess of 80,000 over the number intended. The factory has been closed for the season.

TOBACCO.

The Louisville *Evening Ledger* says:

Advices from all the tobacco-growing sections warrant the opinion that the Western crop will be largely in excess of last year. As a general thing, it has been cured without damaged by frost, and, in quality, is said to compare favorably with the best crops grown for several years. The following figures for the crop to be marketed for 1872-3 is claimed to be only approximately correct, but as the estimate for the two years previous, which we have published, have been very near the mark, the opinion is warranted that our present estimate will afford valuable data upon which to base calculations.

	1872-3 Hhds.	1871-2 Hhds.	1870-71 Hhds.
Kentucky and Tennessee	100,000	90,000	110,000
Indiana and Illinois	45,000	25,000	40,000
Missouri	25,000	15,000	20,000
Total	170,000	130,000	170,000

These figures show an increase of 40,000 hhds over the crop of 1871-2, and a crop equal to that of 1870-71. It is a pretty well ascertained fact that high prices stimulate production, when it is possible to increase production, and in the article of tobacco the quality which can be produced is to be measured only by the demand. It is a fact generally conceded, however, that the demand is increasing in a greater ratio than production; hence, though the crop now to be marketed is large, the probabilities are that the demand will be sufficient to take it all at remunerative prices to the planter.

STATISTICS.

The statistics of commerce and navigation for the month of May last are footed up by the Bureau, and give the following as the amounts carried in American and foreign vessels, and in cars and other vehicles, respectively, for the eleven months ended May 31, 1872:

	Imports.	Domestic exports (mixed values).	Foreign exports.
American vessels	$160,491,803	$151,455,904	$6,122,522
Foreign vessels	411,042,198	345,443,326	11,489,519
Land vehicles	16,602,032	5,813,388	3,249,608
ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED MAY 31, 1871.			
American vessels	$144,400,311	$165,816,749	$8,813,415
Foreign vessels	332,158,376	348,440,257	15,190,657
Land vehicles	13,669,945	4,730,780	2,237,427

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared during the twelve months ended May 31, 1872, were as follows:

	Entered. No.	Tons.	Cleared. No.	Tons.
American vessels	10,596	3,746,202	10,439	3,705,499
Foreign vessels	18,748	7,075,719	18,801	6,970,145
Total	29,380	10,821,921	29,240	10,675,644

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN GRAIN WEIGHING.

LENA, Ill., Oct. 31.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Permit us to call the attention of the public to the fact that there is a vast system of stealing among the warehousemen of Chicago. During the last few years,—during which we have been engaged in the grain business in this place,—we have shipped a large amount of grain to the city,—an average of about 500 car loads, or 300,000 bu per annum. During this period there has, from time to time, been a small amount of shortage between our weights as loaded here, and those at Chicago, ranging from five to fifty bushels per car. This discrepancy might in some instances be accounted for by waste and leakage; at other times the amount was so large that it could not reasonably be accounted for in that manner. We have repeatedly called the attention of our commission merchants to these facts, but in every instance have failed to receive any satisfactory answer, or redress to our complaints. The commission merchants, although acknowledging the truth of the complaints, and that there is something wrong, can give us no remedy, as they say the matter is beyond their control. We would call the attention of the public, and especially those who like ourselves are personally interested in this, to one or two cases in point. For instance, on the 21st day of September, 1872, we shipped from this station, via I. C. R. R. car No. 452, I. C. R. R., loaded with oats in bulk, and as weighed by us at the time of loading, on Fairbank's scales contained 752 21-32 bushels. When weighed by the Board of Trade weighing master, there were only 680 23-32 bushels, giving a shortage of 71 30-32 bushels on a single car, or 1-10 of the amount loaded by us. The car was in good repair. Two days later, to-wit: on the 23d of September, we shipped via I. C. R. R. car No. 442, I. C. R. R., loaded with 120 sacks of barley, being five bushel burlaps, sewed, weighed by us, on Fairbank's scales, when loaded, 490 bushels, or 23,530 lbs, and as weighed by the I. C. R. R. Company at Chicago, 23,750 lbs, and freight collected by them for that amount. The same car load of barley was sold, delivered and weighed at the Fort Wayne Depot, and there made only 18,288 lbs, a shortage in this case of 5,462 lbs, or 23 per cent of the gross amount between the I. C. R. R. and Fort Wayne depot. Such gross outrages on the part of the railroad and warehouse men of a city like Chicago, wherein a single firm among the hundreds, not to say thousands dealing with them, are thus *cheated out of the fourth part of their grain*, is too extraordinary to pass unnoticed. Is there no remedy for us victims of such lawless and corrupt monopolies? Legal redress seems impossible, and the ultimate results will unquestionably be, that, Chicago will be the loser, and that the great mass of grain dealers throughout the country being unable to stand such fearful thefts, will cease making consignments to that point, and ship to other points, where, if the conveniences and prices are not quite so good, honesty and justice will be the rule, and not the exception. We have, with many others, borne these wrongs, we might say, uncomplainingly for years until on our part, forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and the only course left us is to publish these facts to the world. That there are many honest men, both in the Board of Trade and among the warehouse men we do not question, but such men will at once see that it is not only their duty, but to their advantage to aid in investigating these abuses, and, thus lay the blame on those who are guilty, or otherwise they themselves must bear a portion of the obloquy, and suffer in a degree with those who are the real culprits. If those things are continued, the outraged grain dealers will, of necessity, be obliged to take some energetic measures to secure protection from grain pirates who are growing wealthy upon the industry of honest men.

CONNAY & MEALIFF.

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

Wheat movements continue to be the all-absorbing topic of the day. It is the mainspring of all business; it furnishes full employment to our large fleet of ships, giving them rich returns for the freighting thereof. It is the main lubricator of the Central Pacific and other railroads. It gives to our inland steamers and coasting fleet all the business they can do, at the same time enriches the farmer who produces the grain, and sets in motion thousands of labor-saving machines, and gives employment to a vast army of laborers, teamsters, and others scattered up and down the coast and throughout our valleys. It has been recently asserted by the *Bulletin* of this city "that the wheat in the grain districts is now all housed." This is a sad mistake; on the contrary, there are many thousand tons of wheat and other grain yet exposed in the San Joaquin and other valleys. Cords of it piled up for miles along the railroad track still remain, waiting for rail-cars to come and convey it to a place of safety. This the Pacific Railroad is now striving to accomplish with all possible despatch, refusing to convey any housed grain to tide-water until all that is exposed is carried to a place of safety. It will take weeks of hard work to accomplish all that is required. It is only to be hoped that the rains may hold off for some time yet; otherwise, many thousand tons of wheat will inevitably be exposed to the elements. It is expected that the seeding this year will be larger than ever before, owing to the success of the wheat crop. The extension of the railroads into the country hitherto used exclusively for cattle, has had the effect of bringing a larger acreage into cultivation, and the partial failure of the crops in Great Britain promises remunerative prices for another year's product. From the present outlook it would seem that California and Oregon are destined to get the raising of wheat almost altogether in their hands. A great tract of the Eastern grain districts has been exhausted, and a great tract of fertile land on the Pacific Slope has never yet been touched by the plowshare. The reclamation now going on in the fresh water tules along the Sacramento River promises to open up a tract of country equal, perhaps, for grain purposes to the famous lands in the delta of the Nile. And the irrigated lands in the San Joaquin Valley, which in a few years will add immensely to the annual production of the State, are practically inexhaustible. For it is a well-known fact that irrigated lands have produced crops for a century without being at all exhausted in their fertility. In New Mexico there are tracts of land that have been irrigated for over a hundred years, and are still producing as large crops as when first opened to cultivation. In the older lands, guano and other sorts of manure are necessary to preserve the quality of the soil where irrigation is not possible, but in the San Joaquin, by means of this water facility, from $5 to $8 is saved on the acre, and that with the unvarying certainty of a successful crop.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and easier. closing at $1.07¼ seller the month, and $1.07⅛c seller December. Corn was dull and unchanged. Freights inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request at $1.78@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOMCORN—Was inactive and without quotable change. We continue to quote: $40.00 per ton for common; $70.00@90.00 for fair; $100.00@120.00 for choice; and $140.00@190.00 for choice hurl.

BEANS—The supply is large, and demand light, with a proportionate weakness in prices. We quote navies at $2.40@2.50; fair to medium, $2.00@2.25; common, $1.50@1.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in reasonably fair demand, especially lime cement, &c. Brick is a little less active, and prices are being shaded somewhat in making sales. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime, $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $12.00@14.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52		28.00
32x54 to 34x56		31.00
34x58 to 34x60		38.00
36x60 to 40x60		40.00

BUTTER—The butter market was quiet to-day, and prices were quoted steady and unchanged. Local buyers were the principal operators, and the inquiry was mainly confined to common bakers' grades, and to choice qualities suitable for table use. The following prices were paid: Strictly choice diary, 25@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; interior to common, 7@17c.

BAGGING—Remains quiet at former quotations. Stocks are generally light, and dealers seem firm in their views, notwithstanding the character of the demand. We repeat our list, as follows: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 38½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CHEESE—In the market for this staple a fair amount of trading was done, and full previous rates were being realized. Prices seem still to be working upward, at the East, and dealers are anticipating an advance here. Following are the current rates: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13½@14½c; Western factory, 13½@14½c.

COAL—Only a limited business was done in the coal market to-day. A fair number of orders were placed, but dealers generally were refusing to deliver. We make no change in our quotations: Lehigh lump, $11.50; Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.50@11.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00@10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Indiana, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Continues to rule quiet. Stocks are ample and prices steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.75@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 53@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $15.00@20.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23@27.00 ⅌ m. Sales include 1 car pork barrels at $1.50; 1 do at $1.55; 1 car lard tierces at $1.80; 1 do at $1.75.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Fairly active, receipts ample. We quote: Pears, $3.50@4.50. Muscat grapes 25c per lb; Rein Juice, 30c. Sales include 50 boxes pears at $3.50@4.00; 50 boxes at $4.90@4.50; 200 lbs Muscat grapes at 25c; 75 boxes Tokay at 30c per lb.

EGGS—Were firmer for strictly fresh in carriers. Pickled and limed eggs in some demand, and plenty. Prices range from 24@26c for fresh; 20@22c for limed. Sales include 65 cases at 25c; 700 dozen at 24c; 5 brls at 24c.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate request at 65@70c for prime live geese; 20@50c for mixed. Sales include 35 sacks prime live geese at 65c.

FISH—Prices were firm at the following range: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2 $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.50@10.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.75@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The demand for this class of goods was only fair, and for some articles in the list prices were quoted easier, though there was no decided change. We repeat our list as follows: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drum, 12@13c; do new, 18@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turks, prunes, 8@9c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, old, $2.25; raisins, new, $2.75@2.85; blackberries, new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 18½@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 5¼@6c; Zante currants, 5½@6c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c, NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@13½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c; chestnuts, per bu, $6.50@7.00.

GAME—The receipts were ample and under a fair inquiry. Prices were about the same as yesterday. Quail are in larger supply and lower. Sales include 15 doz. prairie chickens at $4.50; 14 doz mallard ducks at $3.00@3.25; 6 doz teal at $1.50; 4 doz quail at $2.00; 5 doz snipe at $1.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples continue to meet with a fair inquiry, and prices rule strong at $2.00@2.75 per brl. Other fruit in fair request. Sales include 4 cars winter apples at $2.25 on track; 1 car choice at $2.37½; 1 at $2.50 delivered; 200 brls at $2.50@2.75; 100 do at $2.00@2.25; 50 baskets quinces at 75c@1.00; 15 brls at $8.00@10.00; 40 brls cultivated cranberries at $10.50@11.00; 25 brls Sackett's at $12.00; 15 brls do wild at $8.00@9.00.

GROCERIES—Business was quiet to-day, and with the exception of a ⅛c advance in Star candles, there was no change in values. Sugars continue scarce, and are still unsettled, but for other goods the market is quite steady. Following are the quotations:

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23¼@23½c; choice do, 22¾@22½c; prime Rio, 21¾@21⅞c; good do, 20¾@21c; common do, 19¼@19¾; Singapore, 22¾@23½c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22¼@22⅞c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8⅞c; Rangoon, 7¼@7⅜c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14⅝c; crushed and powdered, 13⅜@13½c; granulated, 13⅛@13⅜c; A, standard, 13@13⅛c; do No. 2, 12⅝@13c; B, 12⅛@12⅝c; extra C, 12⅛@12½c; C, No. 2, 12⅛@12⅜c; yellow C, 11⅜@11⅞c; choice brown, 11⅜@11⅝c; prime do, 10⅞@11c; fair do, 10⅛@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 11¼@11½c; fair do, 9½@9⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@55c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6⅜@6⅝c; German mottled, 7¼@7⅞c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅝c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅝c; brown Windsor, 4⅞@4⅞c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—At the reduction noted yesterday the hay market was comparatively firm, though there was an absence of anything like activity in the demand. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed $16.00@17.00; do loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; new prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—No change was noticeable in the hide market. Buyers were few, and their orders small, and the weak feeling, so long prevalent, is still a feature of the market. We quote: Green butchers', 7¼c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10¼@10½c; do light, 11¼@11½c; part cured, 8¾@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were in moderate request on local account. Receipts ample, and prices to range from 15@30c for Wisconsin and 28@35c for Eastern.

HONEY—Was in usual demand, and quotable at 24@30c for choice comb; strained dull at 15@20c.

IRON AND STEEL—Were in fair demand. There were no alterations in prices to notice. We continue quotations as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c		
Bar iron	5 4-10@	5 5-10	rates
Heavy band	5 4-10@	5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 4-10@	5 3-10	rates
Hoop	5 4-10@	6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 4-10@	5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 4-10@		rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@		rates
Russian iron, perfect	22		
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21		
Sheet iron	7⅛	@	rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11	@12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	19⅛	@13½	rates
Spring and plow steel	11	@12	rates

LEATHER—In this market there was no change worthy of mention. Business was reported good for this period of the week, and the feeling seemed firm both for foreign and domestic stock. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* speaks of the New York market as follows:

"Business shows no improvement over the previous week in any department. Quietness prevails in the Swamp, and, for the past three or four days, it has presented an appearance of dulness never before witnessed, owing to the scarcity of teams and trucks, caused by the disease among horses. Dealers almost congratulate themselves on the quietness of trade, because, if they could sell goods, it would be almost impossible to ship them."

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@	40
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@	43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	80@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	24@	26
Collar, ⅌ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	33@	35
Rough upper, heavy	30@	32
Rough upper, damaged	26@	28
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	38
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	30@	33
"B. A." sole	30@	35

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@	2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LEMONS—Were in moderate request and quotable at $8.50@9.00 for French; Malagas, $7.50@8.00. New oranges, $4.00 ⅌ 100.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—All articles in the list continue to meet with a good inquiry. There were no changes in quotations.

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7⅛ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—More fairly active, and without essential change in prices. We quote: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.55; 10d to 60d, do, $6.25@6.75; 4d do $6.82½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75 do 3d, fine, $9.00@9.12½; 2d do, $9.87½@9.00; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—As the season advances, the demand for ropes, pitch, tar, &c., is gradually falling off. Prices are regular and without change. We quote:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20	@ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20	@ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17	@ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00	@6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00	@6.05

OILS—Carbon was fairly active, and firm, but for other goods in the list there was only a light inquiry, and the general market seemed to be lacking in strength. No change was made in quotations as follows: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 85c; current make, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85@87c; do boiled, 90@92c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We continue to quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven. red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POTATOES—Very little was done, there being no way to make deliveries. Choice peachblows steady at 45@50c. Sales include 2 cars in bags, at 50c; 1 car do, at 45c, all on track.

SWEET POTATOES—Were in light request at $4.00 for Jerseys, $2.75@3.25 for Southern Illinois. Sales include 10 brls Jerseys at $4.00; 45 brls yellow at $3.00; 50 brls do at $2.75.

POULTRY—Was in fair demand and firmer. Sales include 25 coops chickens at $3.00@3.25; 10 coops do at $2.50@3.00; 400 lbs dressed at 15c; 5 coops turkeys at 12c; 3 coops do at 12½c; 350 lbs dressed at 12½@13c; 4 coops geese at $12.00; 2 coops do at $11.00.

SALT—Was in continued good demand, and the market was firm at present rates. We quote: Onondaga fine, $2.25; Saginaw fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Trade continues good, and prices steady and unchanged:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.25
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x16	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9¾	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

Discount of 15@25 per cent from list.

SEEDS—Were quiet and without change in prices. Timothy quotable at $2.50@2.90; clover, $4.75@5.00; flax steady at $1.52@1.55. Sales were reported of 73 bags prime timothy at $1.90; 70 sacks do at $2.80; 70 sacks do at $2.60; 10 sacks at $2.50; 70 sacks clover at $5.00; 5 do at $4.75; 9 sacks mammoth at $5.35; 70 sacks flax at $1.55.

TEAS—Dealers report a steady, fair inquiry at the annexed quotations: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.05@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.00; fine to good gunpowder, 90c@$1.05; choice [illegible] extra, $1.35@1.50; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—Was quoted steady at former rates:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—This market was firm at the following prices: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—The demand is improving, and a firmer tone pervades the market. Prices underwent no important change, and range as follows:

Tub, choice, extra	55@60c
Tub, common	50@55c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	50@52c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	25@30c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	30@40c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	40@48c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	28@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	28@33c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@45c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Nov. 2.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,338	3,406	539
Tuesday	3,244	3,790	1,217
Wednesday	1,393	4,032	767
Thursday	2,573	6,320	1,362
Friday	3,208	12,205	749
Saturday	500	10,500	900
Total	15,254	40,252	5,534
Last week	13,239	48,255	8,405
Week before last	17,836	73,302	6,016
Week ending Oct. 12	12,041	45,154	4,810
Total	58,370	206,963	24,815

Following are the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	668	3,429	190
Tuesday	210	2,394	202
Wednesday	1,160	2,717	....
Thursday	35	4,916	....
Friday	1,469	7,370	1,367
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	3,543	20,826	1,759
Last week	4,095	26,248	753

The total receipts from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, compare with the receipts during the corresponding period in 1871, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Received this year	587,392	2,355,548	260,316
Received last year	470,414	1,544,486	269,582
Received more this year	116,978	811,060	....
Received less this year	....	....	9,266

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

Following is the new tariff of live stock freights which went into effect on Monday, Oct. 21:

All live stock from Chicago to common or competing points East will be taken only by actual weight, as follows:

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, ⅌ 100 lbs	37½c
To Dunkirk, ⅌ 100 lbs	35c
To Cleveland	25c
To Toledo and Detroit	20c

The following minimum weights are the *least* that will be taken, and all excess of actual weight will be charged at the current rates:

Cattle, ⅌ car	20,000 lbs
Horses, ⅌ car	20,000 lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ⅌ car	22,000 lbs
Hogs, single-deck car, ⅌ car	14,000 lbs
Sheep, double-deck car, ⅌ car	18,000 lbs
Sheep, single-deck car, ⅌ car	14,000 lbs

No return passes will be given between any of these points to shippers or men in charge of stock, and no passes, free tickets, or inducements of any kind on passenger trains, in either direction.

CATTLE—In comparison with the preceding two or three weeks, there are no important changes to note in the general features of the cattle market. The receipts have been moderate, but in the absence of anything like activity in the demand from any source, the supply proved excessive, and prices ruled weak and unsettled from the opening to the close. The Eastern markets are still being largely supplied from Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, and prices there are so low that there is really no margin for shippers to work upon, and their purchases during the past week do not aggregate 3,000 head. With this class of buyers virtually out of the market, sellers have been bothered not a little to dispose of native cattle, and light as was the supply of desirable shipping grades, values have suffered a further depreciation. Texas cattle met with a fair inquiry from packers, feeders, and local butchers, and although these foreign cattle comprised the bulk of the week's supply, they commanded, relatively, better prices than native stock, the pens being kept well cleared at $2.00@3.00 for through droves, and at $3.25@4.50 for good to choice Northern-wintered. The demand for stockers has fallen off some, but the inquiry is still fair, and common to good droves are salable at $2.60@4.00. Veal calves remain steady at about last week's prices, or at $3.50@5.75 for common coarse heavy to choice light.

To-day the market was without change in any important particular. Buyers were firm, and their orders small, and trading was slow at about former rates. Shippers took a few car-loads, and a few bunches were taken by local buyers and feeders, but the total of sales did not reach 1,000 head, and the market closed dull and heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.65@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.60@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.50

HOGS—The receipts of hogs during the past week were 40,252, against 48,255 last week, and 73,302 week before last. Owing to light arrivals the market, up to Friday evening, ruled firm and advancing, prices creeping up fully 30@35c per 100 lbs, or to $4.40@4.75. The advance was not sustained, however, the more liberal receipts of yesterday and to-day causing a sharp reaction. The demand was almost exclusively on Eastern account, the limited supply and the mild weather prevalent preventing operations on the part of packers. Most of our packers are now ready for active business, and, as soon as the weather will justify it, the work of packing will begin in good earnest. Reports from the hog-producing districts are to the effect that the number being fed is unusually large, and that the quality is generally above the average at this season of the year. Among dealers the opinion seems to pretty generally prevail that the hogs marketed during the first half of the packing season will command better prices than those sent in later; this belief being based on the supposition that the abundance and low prices of corn will induce feeders to hold their hogs to a later period than in former seasons. The extreme range of prices paid during the week was $4.15@4.85, though the bulk of the transfers were at $4.35@4.60.

To-day the market was dull and lower. The large receipts made buyers cautious, and they took hold sparingly at 10c decline from yesterday's prices, or at a reduction of 20@25c from Thursday's rates. Sales were reported at $4.20@4.30 for common; at $4.35@4.40 for medium, and at $4.45@4.50 for good to choice, at which range the market closed weak. We append the following transactions:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
52	218	$4.45	107	231	$4.40	55	221	$4.40
49	260	4.50	55	274	4.40	95	240	4.50
51	300	4.50	49	236	4.40	50	275	4.45
52	307	4.50	42	254	4.40	34	445	4.40
143	320	4.50	54	282	4.50	134	238	4.40
160	213	4.50	102	283	4.50	49	288	4.40
95	289	4.45	68	259	4.50	67	173	4.25
64	243	4.40	269	295	4.50	81	214	4.50
212	311	4.40	60	269	4.30	50	241	4.50

SHEEP—The sheep trade has been very quiet since the date of our last weekly review. The demand, being confined principally to meeting the wants of city butchers, barely equalled the supply, light as it was, and the low prices established last week have been only indifferently sustained. The offerings embraced very few choice mutton sheep, and, with two or three exceptions, $4.25 was the highest figure obtained. The arrivals consisted mainly of common to fair lots, for which the ruling prices were $3.25@3.75. We quote closing prices at $3.00@3.25 per 100 lbs for common; at $3.50@3.75 for medium, and at $4.00@4.50 for good to choice fat mutton qualities. All are sold.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.

Vessels were in fair demand to-day, and rates ruled firm, as follows:

Manistee	$5.00@
Muskegon	4.00@
Green Bay	5.50@5.75
Whitehall	4.75@5.00
Oconto	4.50@5.00
Grand River	4.00@4.50
Menominee	4.00@4.50
Ludington	4.75@
Pentwater	4.00@4.50
Grand Haven	4.25@4.50
Alpena	5.00@

Two Rivers [illegible] ... the individual [illegible] to-day [illegible] with public [illegible] tendency, [illegible] transactions [illegible] ers on hand [illegible] account. [illegible] sales docks [illegible] at $3.00, but [illegible] Another decline [illegible] sales ranging [illegible] fidentially. [illegible] goes was not [illegible] firm. Common [illegible] and about 15c lo[illegible] steady at a trifle [illegible] lished rates. Prices [illegible]

Good to choice [illegible]	
Common strips and [illegible]	
Common mixed lumber	
Joist and scantling	
Shingles	
Lath	
Pickets	

The receipts and [illegible] hours, ending at 7 o'[illegible] as follows:

Lumber, m	
Shingles, m	
Lath, m	

Corresponding figures [illegible]

Lumber, m	
Shingles, m	
Lath, m	

AT THE YARDS—There [illegible] ments in the yard [illegible] As on previous days [illegible] attendance of buyers [illegible] and a moderate business [illegible] both on city and country [illegible] but little demand for choice [illegible] descriptions of building [illegible] joists, and scantling being [illegible] Prices favored buyers, though [illegible] smaller than is usual at this [illegible] Prices still exhibited a tendency [illegible] again quote:

First and second clear	
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	
Third clear, 1 inch	
Third clear, thick	
First and second clear flooring, rough	
First and second clear siding	
Common siding	
Common flooring, dressed, second	
Common flooring, dressed, first	
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	
A stock boards	
B stock boards	
Common boards	
Joist, scantling, small timber, &c., 16 feet and under	
Fencing	
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	
Shingles—sawed A, ⅌ m	
Pickets, square	
Pickets, flat	
Cedar posts, split	
Cedar posts, round	
Lath	
No. 1 sawed	
A or Star	

Three dollars per car to be added [illegible] which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to [illegible] ness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	
Black walnut	
Maple	
Ash (dry)	
Butternut	
Counter tops (select)	
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	
Axels	
Wagon poles (each)	
Hickory	

WHITEWOOD.

Box boards	
Common	
Clear	
Culls	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Market.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 10@10½d; Orleans [illegible] 12,000 bales, speculation and export, [illegible] winter wheat, 11s 5d@11s 9d; flour, [illegible] cheese, 54s; bacon, unchanged. Receipts [illegible] 3 days, 21,000 quarters, of which 12,000 [illegible]

LONDON, Nov. 2—1:30 p. m.—Consols [illegible] account, 92⅞; five twenties of '65, [illegible] of '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89; Erie [illegible]

FRANKFORT, Nov. 2.—Five twenties of [illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Business is very [illegible] out. The horse epidemic is rapidly [illegible] ments are now made with little difficulty [illegible] ket closes generally strong, the only [illegible] being a reduction in the price of Wamsutta [illegible] shirtings to 16½c. Bleached and Cotton [illegible] rolled jaconets are fairly active. [illegible] dull, but show an increasing consumption [illegible] fine woolens. The dry goods imports [illegible] were under $1,750,000.

Allegheny Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 2.—CATTLE—[illegible] arrivals fair; best, 6½@6⅞c; stockers, [illegible] pects fair.

SHEEP—Market slow; arrivals fair; best [illegible] medium, $4.50@5.00; common, $1.00@4.00 [illegible] same.

HOGS—Market firm; arrivals fair; [illegible] $4.60@5.00; Yorkers, $4.50@4.65; [illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—COTTON—Weak; [illegible] demand middling upland, 19⅜c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer, and in fair [illegible] receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine Western [illegible] common to good extra, $6.90@7.00; [illegible] $7.10@7.80; white wheat extra, $7.50@[illegible] $7.20@11.00. Rye flour and corn meal [illegible] Wheat less active and lower; [illegible] No. 1 spring, $1.60@1.62; No. 2 [illegible] winter red Western, $1.60@1.67; Amber [illegible] 1.75; white, $1.75@2.00; No. 3 [illegible] 1.48; Northwestern spring, $1.55½; No. [illegible] $1.58. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley [illegible] buyers' favor. Corn in moderate demand [illegible] 92,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 64@[illegible] 65½@66c; do in store, 64½@66c, latter [illegible] Oats active and firmer; receipts, 39,000 [illegible] ern mixed, 47½c; new do, 42@43½c; [illegible] black, 38@43c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 30@31c.

HOPS—Firm at 30@35c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet and firm at 27@29c; [illegible] 27c.

WOOL—Firm; Ohio, 58½c; unwashed [illegible] 42@47½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair demand [illegible] 18½c. Sugar firm. Molasses quiet. [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14c; refined, 26½[illegible]

TURPENTINE—62½c.

WHISKEY—Active, and a shade firmer [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, irregular, and [illegible] $15.37½; prime mess, $15.00. Beef and [illegible] changed Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam [illegible] kettle, 8½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—PROVISIONS—[illegible] mess held at $19.50.

GROCERIES—Molasses, common, [illegible] prime to choice, 65@72c. Coffee fair [illegible] Others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 21. Sight, ¼ discount [illegible] 112¾.

COTTON—Quiet and lower; sales 4,000 [illegible] ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 18½c; [illegible] middling Orleans, 19c; receipts, 4,146 [illegible] ports; stock, 109,780 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] Wheat quiet; sales: 1,000 bu No. 2 [illegible] Corn quiet; sales: 29,000 bu at 49[illegible] Western mixed; 50c for high mixed [illegible] dull and scarce; sales: 2,800 bu No. 2 [illegible]

FREIGHTS—Weak and unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat [illegible] Corn dull; yellow, 6½c. Barley quiet and [illegible]

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] extra, $1.75; No. 1, $1.63@1.64; amber, [illegible] steady at 44@45c. Oats at 29c.

RECEIPTS—5,000 brls flour; 19,000 bu [illegible]

SHIPMENTS—3,000 brls flour; 13,000 bu [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] and steady; superfine $4.50 extra, $5[illegible] quiet and lower; Western $1.65@1.7[illegible] white, $1.90@2.00. Rye steady; 75@[illegible] yellow, 63@64c. Oats quiet and lower; [illegible] mixed, 48c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 19c; refined, [illegible]

WHISKEY—94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; [illegible] red, $1.80@1.92; red Western, $1.65@[illegible] and irregular; Southern white, [illegible] mixed Western, 63c. Oats dull; [illegible] white, 42@43c. Rye quiet at 80@85c.

PROVISIONS—Dull, weak and [illegible] changed. Bulk meats lower; [illegible] rib sides here; clear rib, 8½c [illegible] @7½c; sides 10¾c; clear rib, [illegible] sacked, 8½c bid.

WHISKEY—Scarce and firm at 94½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] and unchanged. Wheat quiet and [illegible] $1.17¼; No. 1.09¾. Corn dull [illegible] No. 2, 32½c. Oats scarce and firm; [illegible] Rye steady; No. 1, 53c. Barley firm; [illegible]

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 14c; Oswego [illegible]

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bu; wheat, [illegible] 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour 4,000 brls; [illegible] barley 17,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] unchanged. Wheat steady; red, $1.[illegible] firm; old, 41@42c; new, 38@39c. Rye [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $[illegible] firm; steam, new, 7⅝c; old, 7⅜c; [illegible] Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 5@5¼c [illegible] nal; clear ribs, 9⅛c; clear sides, 10[illegible] shoulders, 6@6¼c; clear rib sides [illegible] for new; old scarce; clear ribs, 10¼@[illegible]

HOGS—Steady at 4.20@4.25.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] better; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.88; [illegible] Michigan, $1.70; amber Michigan, $1.65[illegible] No. 2 red, $1.44@1.48. Corn a shade better [illegible] 41½c; new, 40c; low mixed, 40½c; [illegible] Oats quiet; No. 1, 32½c. [illegible] Firmer; to Buffalo, 7c; to Oswego, [illegible]

[illegible]—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu [illegible] 000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

[illegible]—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu [illegible] 000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]LAND, Nov. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour fair [illegible] and unchanged. Wheat dull but firm; No. 1 red [illegible] No. 2, $1.42. Corn steady; high mixed, old [illegible] fresh do. 47c. Oats firm; No. 1, 34c. [illegible] PETROLEUM—Fairly active; standard [illegible] car lots 24½c; trade lots 1@4c higher [illegible] quotations.

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]PHIS, Nov. 2.—COTTON—In fair demand [illegible] low middling, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, and weak at $6.50@[illegible] meal quiet at $2.90. Corn dull and lower at [illegible] Oats quiet and unchanged.

[illegible]—Choice scarce and firm at $26.00@27.00.

[illegible]—Active at 21½c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon shoulders at 7¼c; no clear sides [illegible]

NASHVILLE.

[illegible]VILLE, Nov. 2.—COTTON—Dull and drooping [illegible] middling, 17¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Scarce and firm; bacon shoulders at [illegible] clear sides at 12¼c; hams, 18c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair [illegible] demand, prices steady and unchanged. Wheat [illegible] and unchanged; No. 2 spring, $1.11; No. 2 [illegible] $1.70@1.80; No. 3, $1.62@1.65. Corn dull and [illegible] No. 2 mixed, on track east side river, 30¼c; [illegible] 31@32c. Oats quiet; No. 2, on east track, 24@[illegible] this side, 25c. Barley dull and unchanged, [illegible] for choice and fancy, which are in demand at [illegible] $1.00. Rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $16.00. Bulk meats [illegible] and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged [illegible] dull and unchanged; refined, 8¾c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Firm at $3.50@4.25. Receipts, 600.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet [illegible] unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts continue light, as only few packers [illegible] commenced slaughtering; market easier at $4.10 [illegible] for best; weather too warm.

PROVISIONS—Supplies of smoked and new bulk [illegible] very light; no sales of green meats reported.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Nov. 2.

[illegible]ava, Buffalo, 1 pkg hides, and sundries.
Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 814 steel rails, 70 tons pig iron, 1,062 pkgs fish, 117 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Thomas A. Scott, Erie, 520 bars railroad iron and sundries.
Lottie Wolf, Sheboygan, 4,000 staves.
Libbie Nau, Green Bay, 200 m lumber.
G. G. Cooper, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Corona, St. Joseph, 5 boxes fish, and sundries.
Oconto, Green Bay, 2,100 m shingles, 250 hides, and sundries.
Reciprocity, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
J. A. Holmes, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 55 m lumber, 5 cds wood.
City of New York, Ogdensburgh, 18 bu potatoes, 3 cases butter, and sundries.
City of Madison, Marquette, 150 tons pig iron, 36 sheep pelts, 10 hides, 25 brls tallow, and sundries.
Sardinia, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
C. K. Nims, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 112 cds wood.
Donaldson, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Wm. Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
D. Shaw, South Haven, 32 cds wood, 60 cds bark.
Addie, Benton Harbor, 35 cds wood.
[illegible] Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
[illegible] Knapp, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Cousin Mary, South Haven, 56 cds bark.
[illegible] Tibbetts, Grand Bay, 130 m lumber, 30 m lath.
[illegible] O. Nicholson, Tarvas, 344 m lumber.
Wm. Bate, St. Joseph, 80 m lumber.
[illegible] H. Dunham, Pikes Pier, 100 cds wood.
[illegible]Banner, South Haven, 56 cds wood.
Contest, Muskegon, 250 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Comet, Muskegon, 230 m lumber, 31 m lath.
Cynthia Gordon, Benton Harbor, 20 m lumber, 16 cds wood.

CLEARED ... Nov. 2.

Lake Forrest, Buffalo, 22,500 bu corn.
[illegible]ava, Buffalo, 57,000 bu barley, 550 brls flour, and sundries.
Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 154 bales broom corn.
Thos. A. Scott, Buffalo, sundries.
[illegible]oneta, Buffalo, 26,624 bu barley, 1,200 brls flour, 1,800 bu wheat, 60 bags seed.
Monitor, Buffalo, 20,300 bu corn.
M. R. Goffe, Buffalo, 17,500 bu wheat.
[illegible]ura Belle, Buffalo, 19,153 bu wheat.
[illegible] N. Foster, Buffalo, 21,554 bu wheat.
Comanche, Oswego, 19,300 bu corn.
America, Buffalo, 18,400 bu corn.
[illegible]valine, Buffalo, 15,263 bu corn.
Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Express, Monistique, 100 brls beef, 65 brls pork, 75 brls flour, 3,000 bu oats, 400 bu corn, and sundries.
Montpelier, Ogdensburgh, 20,000 bu corn.
[illegible]enside, Buffalo, 15,800 bu corn.
San Jacinto, Buffalo, 17,153 bu corn.
Skylark, Buffalo, 20,720 bu corn.
[illegible] Duncan City, 5,056 bu corn, 5,052 bu oats, 15 brls pork, 75 tcs beef, and sundries.
Adirondac, Buffalo, 17,050 bu wheat.
T. P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 42,000 bu corn, 30 bu oats, 1 brls flour.
Oneonta, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Lottie Wolf, Buffalo, 22,300 bu corn.
[illegible]roton, Buffalo, 24,159 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 2.—PASSED DOWN—[illegible] Fountain City, Brooklyn, Europe, Shel[illegible] Slate Jay Gould; barks Lotus, City of [illegible]ukee, March, Naiad, Northwest; schrs [illegible]dlanc, Clayton, Belle, Fleetwing, Havana, [illegible]erman, W. B. Allen, J. Ohson, F. M. [illegible]ukee Belle, American.

[illegible]ED UP.—Prop. Prindeville; schrs Bent[illegible] Correspondent, Collingwood, Reed, Case, [illegible]rop.

[illegible]D—East.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

[illegible] from the Southwest. Cloudy.

At Milwaukee some vessels have paid $4, [illegible] his figure is not the going rate. Some sail[illegible] accepting berths at $3.

The tug Pratt exploded her boiler at Oswe[illegible] Saturday. The Pratt was worth about $4,000. [illegible]e was hurt. The hull was abandoned.

Forty vessels, it is reported, left the Straits, [illegible] they have been detained for several days. [illegible] weather since being favorable, they are [illegible] expected at Detroit.

The propeller Ontonagon, which left Detroit [illegible] night for the Sauble, took with her a par[illegible] wreckers, for rescuing the machinery and [illegible]ever else may be of value of the propeller [illegible]

The three-masted vessel, Rival, arrived from [illegible]land, Detroit, where she has recently been [illegible]structed. She retains her original name. [illegible] came out prior to her rebuild in 1857 at Alex[illegible] Bay as a two-masted schooner. She was [illegible]s formerly, but is now enlarged.

No less than 13 tugs are lying at Malden, [illegible] something to do. For the past six or [illegible] days the weather has placed a comparative [illegible]de on both ends of the route, and no ves[illegible] are enabled to reach Detroit from either di[illegible] except Cleveland and other points at the [illegible] of the lake.

[illegible] Wednesday, at Toledo, the propeller [illegible], in attempting to crowd past a tow in [illegible] channel in the bay, forced the schooner [illegible] on the bank, and collided with the schooner [illegible], tearing off her jibboom and cathead [illegible] demoralizing her head-gear generally. [illegible]enton lies at Turtle Island Light, repair[illegible] damages, and the Dart is still ashore.

The schooner H. J. Richmond, of Detroit, [illegible] during the recent storm, stranded at Cross [illegible] in the Straits, has been got off by the [illegible] Leviathan in good condition, and is now on [illegible] way to Detroit for repairs. She is owned [illegible] J. Venn and others.

The schooner S. H. Kimball, of Cleveland, [illegible] got ashore on Racine Reef, has been got [illegible] by lightering the greater portion of her car[illegible] Damages not serious.

The Detroit *Free Press* has the following: [illegible] Wenona arrived to-day from Cheboygan, [illegible] City, Crawford's Quarry, Alpena, and [illegible] Sable, with full load of freight and passen[illegible] The schooner City of Chicago and harbor [illegible] Mildred went ashore near Alpena during the [illegible] of Wednesday, the Mildred becoming dis[illegible] while towing the City of Chicago into port. [illegible] schooners Bell Wallbridge, Two Fannies, [illegible] Hanna were loading at Alpena. The [illegible] Fannie Gardner and barge Evergreen City [illegible] consort were loading at Au Sauble. The [illegible] and Torrent were at work on a raft [illegible] near Au Sauble. The Wenona proceeds to [illegible]land, leaving Detroit for Cheboygan and [illegible] ports as advertised.

FASHION.

[illegible] must make your wedding cards smaller [illegible] winter.

The French heel has gone completely out of [illegible]

[illegible] velvet ribbons are now braided with [illegible] by Parisian belles.

The prevailing style in ladies' jewelry just [illegible] massive, solid, and wofully expensive. [illegible] bracelets with lockets have [illegible] the place of rings in Eastern cities, and [illegible] lover carries the key himself.

[illegible] clergymen, twelve ushers, eight brides[illegible] and the same number of groomsmen [illegible] employed recently at a New York wedding.

[illegible] daylight fireworks are now at the [illegible] fashionable dinner parties in New York. [illegible] sputter, fume, and crack in the most [illegible] manner, to the delight of those who [illegible] amused, and the terror of timid young [illegible] stately matrons.

[illegible] is little change this season in the

...shade better; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.85; extra Michigan, $1.70; amber Michigan, $1.45½@1.45. Corn a shade better; No. 2 red, $1.44½@1.45. Corn a shade better; 41½c; new, 40c; low mixed, 40½c; new, ... Oats quiet; No. 2, 32½c. ...Firmer; to Buffalo, 7c; to Oswego, 13@...

...—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; ...bu; oats, 16,000 bu. ...—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; ...bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

...Nov. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour fairly ...and unchanged. Wheat dull but firm; No. 1 red ...No. 2, $1.42. Corn steady; high mixed, old re... ...; fresh do. 47c. Oats firm; No. 1, 34c. ...PETROLEUM—Fairly active; standard ...24½c; trade lots 1@4c higher than ...quotations.

MEMPHIS.

...Nov. 2.—COTTON—In fair demand but ...middling, 18½c. ...—Flour quiet, and weak at $6.50@9.00. ...quiet at $2.80. Corn dull and lower at 60 ...Oats quiet and unchanged. ...—Choice scarce and firm at $26.00@27.00. ...—Active at 21½c. ...—Bacon shoulders at 7½c; no clear sides ...

NASHVILLE.

...Nov. 2.—COTTON—Dull and drooping; ...middling, 17½c. ...—Flour steady and unchanged. ...—Scarce and firm; bacon shoulders at ...clear sides at 12½c; hams, 18c.

ST. LOUIS.

...LOUIS, Nov. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair order demand, prices steady and unchanged. Wheat ...and unchanged; No. 2 spring, $1.11; No. 2 red ...$1.51; No. 3, $1.60@1.63. Corn dull and ...No. 2 mixed, on track east side river, 30½c; ...Oats quiet; No. 2, on east track, 24@... ...Barley dull and unchanged, except ...and fancy, which are in demand at ...Rye dull and unchanged. ...—Pork steady; mess, $16.00. Bulk meats ...and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. ...dull and unchanged; refined, 8½c. ...—Steady at 90c. ...—Quiet and unchanged. ...—Firm at $3.50@4.25. Receipts, 600.

LOUISVILLE.

...Nov. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet ...unchanged. ...—Receipts continue light, as only few packers ...commenced slaughtering; market easier at $4.10 ...for hogs; weather too warm. ...—Supplies of smoked and new bulk ...very light; no sales of green meats reported.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.
ARRIVED..........Nov. 2.

...Buffalo, 1 pkg hides, and sundries.
...Buffalo, 814 steel rails, 70 tons pig iron, 1,062 pkgs fish, 117 bu potatoes, and sundries.
...A. Scott, Erie, 520 bars railroad iron and sundries.
...Wolf, Sheboygan, 4,000 staves.
...Nau, Green Bay, 200 m lumber.
...Cooper, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
...St. Joseph, 8 boxes fish, and sundries.
...Green Bay, 2,100 m shingles, 250 hides, and sundries.
...Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
...Holmes, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
...Doak, St. Joseph, 55 m lumber, 5 cds wood.
City of New York, Ogdensburgh, 18 bu potatoes, 3 ...butter, and sundries.
City of Madison, Marquette, 150 tons pig iron, 36 ...pelts, 10 hides, 25 brls tallow, and sundries.
...Manistee, 130 m lumber.
...Dunbar, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
...Nims, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
...Hawkins, Union Pier, 112 cds wood.
...Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
...Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
...South Haven, 32 cds wood, 60 cds bark.
...Benton Harbor, 35 cds wood.
...Johnson, Saugatuck, 130 m lumber.
...Manistee, 180 m lumber.
...Mary, South Haven, 66 cds bark.
...Tibbetts, Grand Bay, 130 m lumber, 30 m lath.
...Nicholson, Traverse, 544 m lumber.
...Bate, St. Joseph, 50 m lumber.
...H. Dunham, Pikes Pier, 160 cds wood.
...South Haven, 54 cds wood.
...Muskegon, 250 m lumber, 25 m lath.
...Muskegon, 250 m lumber, 81 m lath.
...Gordon, Benton Harbor, 20 m lumber, ...cds wood.

CLEARED..........Nov. 2.

...Forrest, Buffalo, 22,500 bu corn.
...Buffalo, 57,000 bu barley, 550 brls flour, and sundries.
...Buffalo, 154 bales broom corn.
...A. Scott, Buffalo, sundries.
...Buffalo, 26,624 bu barley, 1,200 brls flour, ...bu wheat, 60 bags seed.
...Buffalo, 20,300 bu corn.
...Goffe, Buffalo, 17,500 bu wheat.
...Belle, Buffalo, 19,153 bu wheat.
...Foster, Buffalo, 21,554 bu wheat.
...Oswego, 19,300 bu corn.
...Buffalo, 18,400 bu corn.
...Buffalo, 18,263 bu corn.
...St. Joseph, sundries.
...Green Bay, sundries.
...Manistique, 107 brls beef, 65 brls pork, ...brls flour, 3,000 bu oats, 400 bu corn, and sundries.
...Ogdensburgh, 20,000 bu corn.
...Buffalo, 15,800 bu corn.
...Buffalo, 17,153 bu corn.
...Buffalo, 20,720 bu corn.
...Simons, Duncan City, 3,056 bu corn, 5,052 bu oats, 75 brls pork, 75 tcs beef, and sundries.
...Buffalo, 17,050 bu wheat.
...Sheldon, Buffalo, 42,000 bu corn, 30 bu oats, ...flour.
...Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
...Wolf, Buffalo, 22,500 bu corn.
...Buffalo, 24,159 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

...Mich., Oct. 2.—PASSED DOWN—...Fountain City, Brooklyn, Europe, Shel...; State Jay Gould; barks Lotus, City of ...March, Naiad, Northwest; schrs ...Clayton, Belle, Fleetwing, Havana, ...W. B. Allen, J. Ohson, F. M. ...Nassau, D. R. Martin, H. C. Winslow, ...Belle, American.
...UP.—Prop. Prindeville; schrs Beni..., Correspondent, Collingwood, Reed, Case, ...
...—East.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

...from the Southwest. Cloudy.
...Milwaukee some vessels have paid $4. ...figure is not the going rate. Some sail... accepting berths at $3.
...tug Pratt exploded her boiler at Oswego ...Saturday. The Pratt was worth about $4,000. ...was hurt. The hull was abandoned.
...vessels, it is reported, left the Straits, ...they have been detained for several days. ...weather since being favorable, they are ...expected at Detroit.
...propeller Ontonagon, which left Detroit ...night for the Sauble, took with her a par...wreckers, for rescuing the machinery and ...else may be of value of the propeller ...
...three-masted vessel, Rival, arrived from ...Detroit, where she has recently been ...rebuilt. She retains her original name. ...came out prior to her rebuilding in 1857 at Alex...Bay as a two-masted schooner. She was ...formerly, but is now enlarged.
...less than 18 tugs are lying at Malden, ...something to do. For the past six or ...the weather has placed a comparative ...on both ends of the route, and no ves...enabled to reach Detroit from either di... except Cleveland and other points at the ...the lake.
...Wednesday, at Toledo, the propeller ..., in attempting to crowd past a tow in ...channel in the bay, forced the schooner ...the bank, and collided with the schooner ..., tearing off her jibboom and cathead, ...demoralizing her head-gear generally. ...Fenton lies at Turtle Island Light, repair...ages, and the Dart is still ashore.
...schooner H. J. Richmond, of Detroit, ...during the recent storm, stranded at Cross ...in the Straits, has been got off by the ...Meehan in good condition, and is now on ...to Detroit for repairs. She is owned ...Vean and others.
...schooner S. H. Kimball, of Cleveland, ...ashore on Racine Reef, has been got ...lightering the greater portion of her car...are not serious.
...Detroit *Free Press* has the following: ...Wenona arrived to-day from Cheboygan, ...Crawford's Quarry, Alpena, and ..., with full load of freight and passen... schooner City of Chicago and harbor ...went ashore near Alpena during the ...Wednesday, the Mildred becoming dis...towing the City of Chicago into port. ...Bell Wallbridge, Two Fannies, ...Hanna were loading at Alpena. The ...Gardner and barge Evergreen City ...were loading at Au Sauble. The ...and Torrent were at work on a raft ...Au Sauble. The Wenona proceeds to ...leaving Detroit for Cheboygan and ...ports as advertised.

FASHION.

...make your wedding cards smaller ...
...French heel has gone completely out of ...
...velvet ribbons are now braided with ...by Parisian belles.
...prevailing style in ladies' jewelry just ...massive, solid, and wofully expensive.
...bracelets with lockets have ...place of rings in Eastern cities, and ...lover carries the key himself.
...clergymen, twelve ushers, eight bridesmaids, and the same number of groomsmen ...employed recently at a New York wedding.
...daylight fireworks are now all the ...fashionable dinner parties in New York. ...sputter, fume, and crack in the most ..., to the delight of those who ..., and the terror of timid young ...matrons.
...little change this season in the length of walking-dresses. As the time of snow and mud advances, they will be short enough to clear the ground. Many dresses are being made with the usual length with a loop on each of the back seams, by which the dress is raised sufficiently to clear the ground.

—The newest idea among Parisians in the souvenir line is *carte de visite* with black borders and embossed white tears. On the card are the words: *Souvenirs et regrets—a ma bonne tante, a ma tendre mere*—to the good father, to the amiable cousin, to my grandfather, uncle, and every degree of relationship in fact, as the case may require. It is very convenient to have tears embossed, as much wear and tear of the feelings is avoided.

A KENTUCKY ROMANCE.

The Nicest Widow in the Blue Grass Region.

Not far from the forks of Elkhorn lived the pretty little Widow Fauntleroy, and one of her nearest neighbors was General Peyton. The General had looked upon the little widow very much as he did upon his blooded horse Powhattan—"the finest horse, sir, in the Blue Grass region."

The pretty little Mrs. Fauntleroy had been a widow more than a year, while the General, having a great regard for etiquette, had waited patiently for that time to elapse, in order to declare himself. But the widow, with her woman's art, kept her lover at bay, and yet kept him in her train. He had escorted her to this barbecue, and when returning had expressed his satisfaction at the prospect of General Combs and the success of the Whig party.

The widow took sides with the Democracy, and offered to wager her blooded saddle-horse, Gypsey, or anything else on her place, against Powhattan, or anything else she might fancy on the General's place. The General's gallantry would not allow him to refuse the wager, which he promptly accepted. By this time they had reached the north fork of Elkhorn, and were about to ford it (bridges were not plentiful in those days), when John Peyton, the General's only son and heir, came up at a sharp gait behind them.

The widow turned and bowed to John, and rode on into the stream, but a little behind her companion. The east bank was very steep, and required the horses to put forth all their strength to reach the top with their loads. As luck would have it, good or ill, the widow's girth broke just at the commencement of the steep part. The lady, still seated on her saddle, slid swiftly back into the water, while her horse went up the bank like an arrow.

John Peyton leaped from his horse, and in an instant caught the floating lady and saddle, and, before the General had recovered from his astonishment, was at the top of the bank with his burden. The little widow was equal to the occasion, for she begged the General to ride on and stop her horse, which had now begun to understand his part in the mishap, and was beginning to increase his gait toward home.

The General did as he was bid, and soon returned with the horse. In the meantime John Peyton had secured his own horse, and when the General came back with the widow's horse, she and John were laughing merrily over the ridiculous accident; but what further passed between them is only known to themselves.

John Peyton repaired the broken girth, fastened the saddle again on the horse, placed the lady in her seat, bade her good evening, mounted his horse, and, taking another road down the Elkhorn, rode rapidly home, leaving the General to escort the widow.

It is not necessary to relate how he entertained his fair companion with ponderous anecdotes of Mr. Clay and other famous public men; but when he reached the Fauntleroy place, he accepted the lady's invitation to dismount and take tea with her. After having changed her wet clothing, the pretty widow entertained her guest with her brightest smiles and some new songs. The General was delighted, and expressed his delight, as Kentucky gentlemen of that day would have done. "You are the finest songstress, madam, in the Blue Grass region."

When he bade her good night and shook hands with her on the porch, the wicked little widow gave his hand a little squeeze—only a little—but it thrilled like an electric shock through his great, ponderous frame, while she laughingly reminded him of his wager. That night, in his dreams, the little Widow Fauntleroy was repeated so often, and in so many bewitching forms, that he resolved to propose to her at their first meeting, nor did he dream that he could be refused.

The next morning a letter from his tobacco factor called General Peyton to Louisville, and before his return the political contest in the Ashland district was over, and wonderful to relate, John C. Breckinridge, the young Democrat, was elected to Congress.

General Peyton was both astonished and indignant. "Mr. Clay's district, sir, the finest Congressional District in the Blue Grass region, has disgraced itself, sir," was almost his first remark to his neighbor, Colonel Beaufort.

To his son John he communicated his intention to bring Mrs. Fauntleroy to adorn the head of his table.

"Sir, she is the finest lady in the Blue Grass region, and I hope, sir, you will always respect your future mother."

John, with a quiet smile, assured him that he was pleased with his choice. This pleased the General highly, for he had been a little afraid John would object to a step-mother younger than himself.

The next morning the General ordered Powhattan brought out and led over to Mrs. Fauntleroy's. Calling John, he requested him to go with him to call upon Mrs. Fauntleroy.

"The Whig party has disgraced itself in Mr. Clay's district, sir, and I am compelled to part with the finest blooded horse in the State to pay my wager with that lady, sir."

The black boy had led Powhattan to the hitching rail in front of Mrs. Fauntleroy's yard, and, having tied him, had gone into the quarters to tell his brothers and sisters of their mistress' great good luck in having won the famous horse Powhattan.

When General Peyton and John arrived they found the pretty widow and two young lady friends in the yard admiring Powhattan. The ladies were in high glee, and after the usual salutations the gentlemen were invited to take seats on the porch, which they did.

"Madam," said the General to Mrs. Fauntleroy, "I have come here, like a true Kentucky gentleman, to pay the wager I have lost. Powhattan, madam, is rightfully yours."

"But, General," said she, "I believe the wager was conditional. It was the horse or anything else on the place, was it not?"

"Madam," he replied, "you are correct. But there is nothing on my place one-half in value of Powhattan. I cannot permit you to select an inferior animal."

The pretty widow blushed to the tips of her fingers when she said: "You have another and superior animal here—your son John; if he would but use his tongue, I think I shall choose him."

There was a moment of dead silence, then a laugh, in which the General did not join. He rose, and in the grandest manner bade the ladies good night. To John he said: "Sir, you will remain."

And that was the way John Peyton came to marry the pretty Widow Fauntleroy.

General Peyton never forgave his pretty daughter-in-law her practical joke. In after years he used to say: "Sir, she is the finest lady in the Blue-Grass region, but she lacks taste, sir."

About Corns and Things.

The poor, harrassed tradesman drops accidentally into the pun. I was thinking, rather widely, of the indifference of the generality of men and women,—especially women,—to the adoption of easy resources of comfort and alleviation within every one's reach. I remember the surprise of a very innocent country cousin at the peremptory injunctions she used to see in London shop-windows to "Cough No More." And well she might, for there are coughs which nothing will cure. But they are small evils which are almost always curable; the means of cure being within any one's reach, and yet which people go on enduring. To take an instance at random. A gentleman once apologized to me for treading on my foot as he got into an omnibus. "I hope I didn't hurt your corns, sir?" said he jocosely. But I replied, with virtuous and I think just indignation, "I never have corns." A thrill of suppressed displeasure went round that omnibus. "What is that? Why shouldn't he have corns, like the rest of us?" was the sentiment that throbbed in those offended bosoms. But the question I ask is, why should any one submit to having corns? They cause pain, they make a healthy exercise inconvenient, they disfigure the foot, being, in their degree, as painful to the eye and to the consciousness as hump-backs or wens; and in this way they degrade life. Now, nothing is more easy, as a general thing, than to avoid corns in the first place, or to cure them in the second. I had one case, and one only. On former occasions I had become instantly aware of the danger when it impended, and had taken vigorous preventive measures, which were successful. Once, at a time of great fatigue and worry, followed by much walking over shingly ground, I did get a real painful corn. But what unceasingly astonishes me is that the people should submit to petty degradations of this kind. If they will only read, or ask doctors, or look about them, they will soon find out how to get rid of corns. As soon as I knew I had this hateful intruder, I got some nitric acid and spent half a day in getting rid of him. Then I took proper precautions, and, though he has made attempts to return, he has always been kicked out at the entry. From such other knowledge as I have of well-kept feet, I am certain that corns may almost always be kept away or cured. There are feet in which they have never even threatened to appear—but then the owners of such feet have taken care of them. There is a story that Mme. de Pompadour, or some lady of that order, made a bet that she would compel King Louis to kiss her feet. She did. In the dress of a peasant girl, with a butter-basket on her arm, and with her naked pink-white "tots" in *sabots*, she waylaid His Majesty—who was very soon on his knees to kiss the "tots." No doubt it is understood that any lady would keep her feet as tenderly as Mme. de Pampadour kept hers. But it is not done; and even schoolgirls will talk of corns as if they were necessary evils.—*St. Pauls.*

GERMAN BEDS.

An American View of Them.

Dresden Correspondence of the (Frankfort) American News.

"I'm going to turn in," said Simpson, with an abysmal yawn. "By George! I shall be glad to get a good, sound, comfortable sleep at last! This car-seat sleeping has about played me out. Awful jolly bed, that of mine!" he continued, as he scratched an ineffectual match (every fourth match lights, in Germany, on the average). "None of your great, broad, sprawling things, that you can lie crossways and diagonal in, but just a nice, snug, comfortable little berth, such as suits me to death. Come in and look at it, Bel, old boy!" he added, as he lighted his candle with his seventh match.

Now, I have been in Germany before, and I knew something about German beds; and I also knew that my brother-in-law was rather taller than the usual height, and one of those lean, angular fellows who stretch out a good way in various directions. Putting these two items of knowledge together, I arose with alacrity and followed his sleepy steps into his chamber.

"A splendid bed, sure enough, my dear fellow," remarked I, walking up to it and patting it approvingly on the post; and truly it did look very inviting. Narrow, certainly, but 'snug' and neat; strongly constructed of some plain, varnished wood, and graced by a sort of open-work quilt or anti-macassar spread all over it, and hanging in picturesque folds over each end. Indistinctly visible through this were the smooth, swelling pillow and the white nicety of the coverlet. Yes, it was very attractive, and my brother-in-law, who was standing at the looking-glass unfastening his shirt-studs, made all the haste he could, yawning and blinking in delicious anticipation of an uninterrupted and refreshing sleep. In an astonishingly short time he stood ready robed as a priest of Morpheus, and advancing to the beside, he whisked off the open-work quilt and looked down with rapturous contemplation upon the smooth white plain. The pillow was slightly disarranged, and he grasped it to put it in position. It shrank like thin air in his clutch.

"Hallo! feathers! and not half full at that!" cried he, squeezing it together in his hands with some dismay. He likes a pretty solid pillow, does Simpson. But having made up his mind that he was going to be comfortable, he would not, in my presence at least, allow anything to the contrary.

"You can double it up, you know, once, or even twice," remarked I, encouragingly. "Beside, what's a pillow? Your head will be high enough without it."

"Yes—there does seem to be something under there," said my brother-in-law; "what is it?" He turned back the mattress-sheet as he spoke, and pulled out a solid wedge-like object, something the shape of a thick prism of cheese, covered with ticking, and quilted like a mattress.

"Now, that's what I call an idea!" exclaimed he, eloquently. "Way ahead of anything in the bolster or pillow line at home! Right shape, already cut out, no more trouble! and the pillow on top, to take the hard off!" With these expressions of approval, and replacing the wedge in its proper position, my brother-in-law drew the sheet over it once more, put the pillow—flattened down as much as possible—over all, and then prepared to throw back the coverlet. I leaned forward with some interest to watch this operation.

"Rather thick for summer, that!" muttered he, as he felt dubiously of its inch-deep wadding. He is of rather a sanguine and nervous temperament, is my brother-in-law, and hardly uses a comforter even in mid-winter.

"But I can throw it off and sleep under the sheet alone, or the sheet and blanket, you know," he said. I remained silent, and he proceeded to turn back the coverlet over the foot of the bed. Then he came to a sudden pause, rubbed his chin, and cast a side-glance at me. Neither sheet nor blanket were to be seen.

"That's queer now! Ah! I see—yes—pretty good! Bed not made up yet, eh? It is rather early to turn in, that's a fact!" said Simpson, smiling with no very good grace. "Just touch that bell, will you, old fellow"—

"No use in that, brother-in-law," I returned, good-humoredly, smiling upon him with benignity. "Bed's as much made as it ever is or can be. Don't have sheets and blankets in Germany, you know."

"Come! that cock won't fight!" exclaimed Simpson, incredulously, but sinking down upon the bed with a rather flabbergasted expression. "No sheets or blankets! why, what the devil do they expect a fellow to do here?"

"You have them all three combined in this one thing," returned I, directing my brother-in-law's attention to it. "You see, its made on the principle of a pillow and pillow-case. This white outside covering is a bag, and that's the comforter inside. Never gets disarranged—always is there. It's as good an idea as the bolster; don't you think so?"

"Phew! and the bag's taken off and washed every month, I suppose?" said Simpson, in a tone which he strove in vain to make as genial as mine.

"Oftener, no doubt; once a fortnight—or a week, even, perhaps. The comforter itself, of course, never needs washing."

"Of course not!" assented my brother-in-law, taking an involuntary sniff of it, however. He's absurdly particular about having everything fresh from the wash-tub, is Simpson.

Without more words he got into bed, quite as sleepy, if not entirely as cheerful, as earlier in the evening. He wormed himself uneasily around for a few moments, and pulled the coverlet over his shoulders. His feet appeared below, seeking vainly for their share.

"Tuck it in there at the bottom, can't you, Bel?" he said at last, a little irritably.

"Pleasure!" replied I, and stuffed it in accordingly, as tight as it would go.

"Hold on! hold on!" cried my unreasonable brother-in-law, giving it a vicious tug that quite undid my work; "you've pulled it down off my shoulders!"

"Look here, Simpson," expostulated I, mildly, "you can't have your feet covered and your shoulders too. No one does in Germany. Choose which, and I'll fix you; but don't ask impossibilities, you know."

My brother-in-law lay for about a minute in sullen silence. At last he gave a great kick, and said:

"Con-found the thing! I won't have it either way! I'll sleep without anything!" and as the coverlet slid gracefully off on to the floor, he folded his arms tightly, dug his head into the pillow, and stretched out his forlorn feet. They came into contact with the bare foot-board in a way that startled my brother-in-law.

"What on earth!" he growled, turning quite red in the face, and raising himself on one elbow. "You don't mean to say these bedsteads aren't long enough to lie straight in? Can't be! this one looked seven or eight feet, at least."

"That's because it's so narrow," explained I scientifically. "But it's long as any in the house, or in town either, for that matter. Try getting your head a little nearer the top."

Simpson tried to shuffle up as I directed, but the inclined plane of the wedge-shaped bolster caused him speedily to slip down again. And the bed, though an unusually long one, could not have been over six feet six.

"Might just as well tell me to lie on the roof and keep my feet out of the gutter," grumbled he, after several ineffectual endeavors to relieve his toes at the expense of his crown.

"It's this infernal slippery bolster thing! Why can't they make them in a civilized style, the way they are at home? By George, I won't sleep in it any way;" and he wrathfully ejected it. But it left an awful hollow, which the pillow, with its half measure of fugitive feathers, was quite inadequate to fill. What a sorry and forlorn spectacle did the lately attractive couch now present!

"I tell you what," said Simpson, in a low, menacing tone, rising with compressed lips and glittering eye; "I'll tell you what, Bel; you may think you've got the laugh on me; but I'll tell you what I'm going to do." Here his feet came in contact with the bare floor (they have no carpets in Germany). "I'm just going to take the mattress out of the bedstead and put it down on the floor and sleep on it. I can fix up an extension pillow with an overcoat or something, and I can stretch out my feet all over the room if I choose. What have you got to say now, eh?"

"Nothing; it's a first-rate idea as far as the feet go," replied I, retiring cautiously toward the door as I spoke. "I think you'll have to do without the mattress, though. They're always fastened into the bedsteads in Germany, and if you want to take them out you have to get a wrench, or a bed-key, or something of that kind, and take the bed all to pieces first. However, you may lay the coverlet on the floor and lay on that, and make a pillow out of anything. And put on your clothes again, I would, especially your boots, for the nights here are very cool, and there are awful draughts under the doors. And—good night," I added, deftly intercepting one of my brother-in-law's flying slippers with the door, behind which I by this time stood. "Good-night and unbroken rest, my dear boy. It isn't everywhere in Germany you can get such a good bed."

BELLEROPHON.

"CLEOPATRA BEFORE CAESAR."

Gerome's Great Painting.

From the New York Tribune, Oct. 26.

One of the most important and ambitious works of Gerome was, yesterday, placed on exhibition in an up town gallery—the painting of "Cleopatra Before Cæsar." It is not a new picture. It was painted as long ago as 1865, for and *after*—if the gossip of the studios is to be credited—one of the most notorious and eccentric of the Parisian beauties of the day. She was not pleased with the portrait, and M. Gerome appealed to the public by exposing it in the Salon of 1866. It was one of the most noticeable pictures of the year, and met with vehement criticism, and scarcely less qualified praise. There were some who went so far as to call it his masterpiece, and others who condemned it as an utter failure. One savage feuilletoniste, alluding to the singular combination of jeweled belts and shoulder straps which make the picture unique, called it "the Herniac Venus," a name which had a great temporary success.

The painting has outlived its little scandals and its vituperative criticisms. It is certainly not the best of Gerome's, yet any man who could paint it might be sure of fame. It is full of faults and beauties, but the beauties are unquestionable and evident, and the faults are so audacious that there is something piquant and not displeasing about them. It is a large and airy piece, full of space and freedom. The composition is masterly. It represents the moment when the exiled Queen, obeying the invitation of Cæsar, has been brought, wrapped in a roll of tapestry, to his apartment, to escape the emissaries of her husband and brother Ptolemy. The tapestry lies in an admirable disorder on the floor. Cleopatra has risen to her feet, and stands with her left hand resting on the shoulder of her crouching slave and porter; her head is turned to the right, where at the end of the room sits Cæsar writing and dictating to a group of secretaries. The distribution of light and color is made with the skill and ease with which we are familiar in this matter. The drawing is marvelously strong and spirited, and the flesh tones are as delicately perfect as M. Gerome has ever achieved. We can even pardon the liberty which the artist has taken with the skin of the Sicilian Apollodorus, whom he has converted into a dark bronze Nubian, when we consider how exquisitely the swarthy hide of this powerful crouching figure relieves the delicate white beauty of the Spartan Queen. If Gerome had only poised his Cleopatra with the firm yet airy grace which he gave to his Phryne, he might have trusted his renown to these two works. But it is safe to say that no one ever liked the attitude of the Cleopatra at first sight. Nothing can be more deftly and gracefully drawn than the head, shoulders, arms, and torso. But the position is cruelly trying from the waist down, and the light gauze drapery hanging from the gold and studded girdle rather increases than relieves the defect of the pose. We cannot share in the criticism to which the face of the Queen has been subject. It is by no means an Egyptian face. It has no more of the Oriental character than can be seen any day among the handsome women in modern Greece. The head of Cæsar is a remarkable and clearly a conscientious and sincere study. It is a keen, strong, intense countenance, lighted up with an expression in which there is nothing whatever of the lover at first sight. He is delighted and surprised more by the success of his political stratagem than by the unrivalled beauty of this womanly paragon. His admiration is evident, but it seems rather given to the pluck and daring which is to make his plans successful, than to the fascinations which later beguiled him into dangerous follies.

[The painting has been purchased by a California gentleman for $20,000.]

THE LEGEND OF S. VITALIS.

Vitalis stood before his cell and mused;
"'Of women cometh wickedness,' so spake
Jesus, the son of Sirach, speaking truth.
I thank Thee, Lord, that Thou hast led my feet
Far from the perilous ways wherein they stand
Watching for souls of men, for, since I closed
My mother's eyes in death, I have not looked
On face of woman, and my heart is fixed
Not to regard it till the day I die."
And peace was within his soul, but ere he slept
He read the Gospel,—how the woman stood
Behind the Christ, and washed His feet with tears,
And wiped them with her hair; and all the night
Christ seemed to walk beside him in his dreams
Through the great sinful city; foul of tongue,
Bare-bosomed, evil-eyed, the women thronged;
But He, with boundless yearning in His eyes,
Pointed, and said, "My sisters,—shall they die?"
And the monk woke, and thought, "It is is a snare;"
But night by night he found the dream return,
And ever saw within the yearning eyes
A mightier love, and heard the pleading voice
Broken with tears; so, after counsel sought
Of him who ruled the house, Vitalis went.
Much mused he going how the work might speed,
And doubted much, and, when he reached the town,
Stood in the turmoil as a man amazed.
Then wandering, as it seemed, with aimless feet,
Came to a quay from which they loaded wheat
On corn-ships bound for Rome. A sailor cried,
Mocking his garb, "Ho! sluggard, will thou work?"
And the rough voice was as the voice of God,
Scattering his doubt for all the day he worked
Hard, as for life, then going, wage in hand,
Found one who issued to her evil trade,
And gave and whispered, "From the brother, Christ;
Sin not to-night;" then followed to her house,
Heedless what men might say, and while she slept
Wrestled with prayer and weeping for her soul.
So did he many days, but some, who saw
The man go to and fro in evil haunts,
Thought shame and spake him roughly, "Break thy vows,
False monk, in honest wedlock, if thou must,
Nor drag the robe of Christ in filthy ways."
But he was silent, or with brief reply,
"To my own Lord I answer," went his way;
For much he feared lest they, the thrice accursed,
Who live by others' sin, should mar the work.
But not the less—for never yet was maid
That shrank from ill with keener pang of shame—
The iron pierced his soul, and all his cry,
Save but for those the lost ones whom he sought,
Was ever this,—"Lord, let my cause be known;
Let Thy word try me, living, Lord, or dead,—
All as Thou wilt, so only all be known."
And oft at noonday, in the pause of toil,
His thoughts unbidden travelled to the home
Of the old peaceful days, the rock-built cell,
The garden in the ledges of the cliff,
With melon gay, and pulse, and climbing gourd;
And the great desert sleeping in the sun,
Changelessly calm; and 'neath the furthest sky,
The green Nile-watered fields and shining stream.
But at the last it chanced, that coming forth
From some ill-famed abode, a passer-by
Espied and smote him, harder than he wot;
And he, as knowing that the end was come,
Cried, "Man, thou smitest sore, but all the town
Shall hear the blow which I will smite thee back."
Then staggered, bleeding, wounded to the death,
To such mean chamber as he called his own.
But one poor wanderer, whom his love had brought
To life from paths of death, had marked the deed;
And her no oath of silence, nor the thought
How all her shameful past must spring to light,
Kept, but she told her tale; and every word
Heard through the stormy passion of her sobs,
Pierced as a dagger to the striker's heart,
Till grovelling on the ground, "O Lord!" he cried,
"Forgive me, I have slain Thy sweetest saint."
Then rose and hasted, seeking for the monk,—
And the crowd grew behind him as he ran.
Dead on his knees they found him, with a scroll
Whereon was writ, with hand that failed in death,
"*Judge nought before the time, till Christ shall come,*
Bringing to day the hidden things of night,
And making plain the counsels of the heart."
And when they buried him, behind the bier
Walked Patriarch, priests, and nobles, as was meet;
And a great throng of women, happy wives,
And mothers blest in wedlock-bands, and some,
Vowed servants of the Church, for Christ had won
His sisters, and the monk had worked his work.
—*London Spectator.*

Line and Column.

From the Nation.

The new discoveries are changing the military type of character all over the world. The soldier of the historian, as well as of the poet and novelist—the gay, dashing, restless youth, who duelled and gambled with and made love to the women, and gambled with men from post to post, and went under fire with an oath or a song on his lips, who used to be the ideal "militaire," has vanished or is vanishing from the earth. His successor is a grave gentleman with spectacles, whose uniform smells of the lamp, whose dreams are of strategy and tactics, and whose laborious days are passed, not on "toys or lust of wine," but over figures and diagrams and among books; to whom the "pomp and pride and circumstance" of war are nothing, and its use as a naked, unadorned, savage, but potent instrument of the national will everything.

Both line and column are now to be numbered among the things that were. The "column of attack," indeed, which has played so famous a part in military history, may be said to belong to the past as completely as the Macedonian phalanx or the wooden line-of-battle ships. We shall never again witness great spectacular feats like the advance of the English column at Fontenoy, or Macdonald's charge across the plain at Wagram. When the Prussian Guard, in column, attacked the French line at Mars-la-Tour, in August, 1870, and lost six thousand men in ten minutes, the days of close formation came to an end. It is now acknowledged on all hands that it will not do to send men into action in any formation in which they touch elbows, or present a continuous front to the enemy's fire. In other words, a total revolution is taking place in tactics, which will inevitably greatly diminish the officer's control over the soldier during the progress to the engagement, and render necessary on the part of the latter an amount of intelligence, self-respect, and fidelity which the soldiers of no nation have, as a class, as yet displayed. The Prussians are now practising a system which opens an engagement by a heavy fire of artillery, and then attacks neither in line nor column, but with great clouds of skirmishers, to whom it is only possible to indicate their objective point, and who reach it as best they can—advancing across the country by twos, or threes, or singly, carefully avoiding any kind of formation, taking advantage of every hollow in the ground, tree, fence, house, or wall to conceal themselves, running here at the top of their speed, there crawling on their bellies, and only firing when they can take steady aim. We believe a column, it is true, comes after them, but only as a sort of reserve to feed the skirmish horde with fresh men, and hold its conquests.

It can be readily seen that under this system the superintendence of the officer must at best be slight. He can never have the men "well in hand," to use a military phrase; he must trust during the greater part of the day to their own sense of honor, to their courage, and to the opinion of their comrades to prevent skulking; and it is only at the last moment, when the final rush was to be made, that he can, in the strictest sense of the term, put himself at their head. In short, the tactics which carried Frederic through the Seven Years' War, and Wellington through the Peninsuela and Waterloo, are vanishing from the camps, and in lieu of them comes, of all things in the world, the old Indian bushwacking under which Braddock's files went down over a century ago at the fords of the Monongahela.

—The report of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition of 1872 will show the total receipts to have been $103,360, and the expenditures, including last year's deficiency, to have been $111,630.

—The Charlotte Foundry, at South Carver, Mass., which was recently destroyed by fire, was built 110 years ago, and named after Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III.

—"Where does this horse-car run?" said the old gentleman from the country to the boot-black. "Donno," said the imp of the blacking bottle, "the horses runs at the nose."—*Boston Transcript.*

—In view of the great rise in the price of the necessaries of life, several of the banks in Edinburgh have presented gratuities to their employes. The Royal Bank has given 15 per cent on their salaries to their staff; and the Clydesdale Bank and the Bank of Scotland have also given bonuses to a considerable amount.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To dress artificial hair, Burnett's Cocoaine excels, promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair, and kills dandruff.

Twenty Years Younger.—To say that hundreds of maids, wives, and widows look twenty years younger than they are in consequence of the complexional freshness derived from the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, is simply to state an absolute fact, which might be promptly verified by direct testimony if ladies were as willing to tell their ages as to use the best means of making themselves lovely. Nature sometimes, but very rarely, crowns the charm of perfect features with a complexion of exquisite clearness; but even then time soon begins to make inroads upon the velvet cheek, the fair white brow, the ivory bust, the rounded arm. To preserve this "glory of woman" unblemished, even after the meridian of life has been passed, it is only necessary to use daily this cooling, healthful vegetable preparation.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADJOURNED AUCTION SALE OF THE LIQUOR store, No. 6 West Lake-st. Sale positive of stock, fixtures, lease, and license. E. A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers.

A VERY FINE RESTAURANT TO LEASE OR FOR sale. Rent cheap; location good. Apply at 178 South Water-st., in the basement.

AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE BEST-LOCATED cigar stores on State-st. for sale cheap. A good chance for a man with ready cash. Reason for selling out, parties going to Europe. 601 South State-st.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE IN MANISTEE, MICH., for sale—A well selected stock of ready-made goods, together with tools, shop, fixtures, and stock in shop; amount of invoice, $3,000 to $3,500; terms part down, balance in monthly payments. Any one wishing to engage in the business can not do better than to call on or address J. H. STANTON, Manistee, Mich.

HALF INTEREST FOR SALE—THE BEST PAYing business in Chicago; only a few hundred dollars required. LEVI SHORES, 127 West Washington-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—WITH GOOD TRADE; chance for a permanent business; small capital required. Address G 88, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE BEST RETAIL DRUG STORES IN Milwaukee, Wis., for sale, located in the business centre of that city; terms reasonable. Address letters T W, P. O., Milwaukee, Wis.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE CHEAP. For information apply at the gallery, No. 124 North Clark-st.

$500 CASH WILL BUY STOCK WORTH MONEY and give you business clearing $200 to $250 monthly. 118 East Washington-st., Room 30.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

J. C. BARTLETT, AGENT FOR AMERICAN watches, office 223 East Madison-st.; 25 per cent discount from factory price list hereafter; 2,000 second-hand gold and silver watches at half the usual price.

REMOVAL—FRED. L. FAKE & CO., REAL ESTATE and loan brokers, have removed to 88 East Washington-st.

THE FIRM OF FAKE & CLARK HAS THIS DAY dissolved. FRED. L. FAKE will continue the real estate and loan business under the name of FRED. L. FAKE & CO. CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1872.

WANTED—A PARTY GOING DIRECT TO DENver or Pueblo, Colorado, to take charge of a boy 12 years old. Address J 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—10,000 YARDS OF PLASTERING AND cornice done. Will pay part cash, and part improved real estate. J. C. McCORD, 156 LaSalle-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—30 FOOT DERRICK, ALL complete, new, well ironed, and has been used but a short time. Apply at Government Goods, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 12-HORSE POWER PORTable engine. GRADLE & STRATZ, 63 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—A 40-HORSE POWER BOILER, NEARly new, warranted to stand a cold-water pressure, and perfect in every respect. Inquire at American Boiler Works, No. 895 South Halsted-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TEN STONE WAGONS, FOR heavy or light hauling. Apply at Government Goods, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SPLENDID BLACKhawk Morgan stallion, 5 last spring. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—LIGHT TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, two or three road wagons, two light express wagons, light single and double Portland cutters. Don't fail to see them. Will trade two-seated top carriage for single top buggy, at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

HORSES TRAINED AND BROKEN FROM ALL bad habits by a skilled party. Apply to C. L. BROWN & CO., Nos. 609 and 611 Cottage Grove-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A LADY, INTELLECTUAL, CULTIvated, of amiable disposition, and large affections, desires to find a congenial companion. He must have qualities corresponding to her own; should possess high-toned moral sentiments, and some ambition; may be from 45 years of age upward. No person need answer this who could not, if required, give the highest reference with regard to character, position, &c., as the same would be rendered in return. Address A W, Boston P. O., Mass.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF ECKley Ballard, who was clerk in hardware store 60 Sudbury-st., Boston, in 1861. Address BALLARD, Lock Box 126, Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL—WILLIAM WALSH IS REQUESTED to send his address to M. W., 326 Baymiller-st., Cincinnati, O. Letter of Oct. 1st not received until to-day, Nov. 1st.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE NOTES, HOUSES ON leased lots, and collaterals. L. R. CARSWELL, Room 63 Exchange Building, corner Washington and Clark-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $3,000 OR $5,000, on city real estate. W. M. HOWLAND, 165 East Washington-st., Room 24.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit, houses on leased ground. Real estate paper bought. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 M...

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE. Must be first-class, and in ... locality. Send particulars to N. S. LIND, Agent, ... LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a No. 1 hotel, centrally located, with or without furniture; would buy one-... interest. Address HOTEL, Hampton, Washington Co., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

PARENTS DESIRING TO THOROUGHLY, morally, educate their sons, intellectually ... should send them to Lake Forest Academy, ... and socially; splendidly equipped, and charmingly situated ... Lake Michigan, one hour's ride by cars north of Chicago. New pupils received at any time when there are vacancies. Address ... A. W. ALLEN, Lake Forest, Ill.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE—1,500,000 BEAUTIFUL CREAM-colored brick; the best in Wisconsin; price, $10 per 1,000 loaded on the car; no commission men need apply. Address CHADWICK & PRICE, Watertown, Wis.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS FOR HOMES—LOTS ON Wood-st., just south of Polk, 20x125 feet each, to a 16-foot alley, for $1,150 each, on liberal terms. These lots are only 1 block from the improvements now being made by Mr. Walker, and are in a rapidly improving neighborhood. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT CENTRAL PARK—WE ARE OFfering very cheap, on easy terms, a large number of very desirable residence lots, facing, and on all the streets adjacent to, the above handsome park. Parties purchasing now, at the low prices at which they are offered, will reap a handsome profit on their investment. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT on Lake-av., half block from Oakland Station and 2 blocks from street cars. House newly furnished and fitted up. For sale, with furniture, very cheap. Terms easy. Lot 50x200 feet. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 24x118, ON HUBBARD-st., between Robey and Hoyne; price $1,000. F. M. FOX, Room 5, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OUR THREE-STORY BUILDing, 30x40, suitable for livery stables or manufacturing purposes, on two and a half years cheap ground lease. GRADLE & STROTZ, 63 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GRAND BARGAIN, FOUR FIVE acre blocks, southwest corner Thirty-first and Wallace-sts., South Chicago. R. H. CUMMINGS, No. 160 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS PARK; 10 acres corner Twelfth and Kedzie-av.; 20 lots around and fronting Central Park. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—LOT 100 FEET SQUARE, upon West Lake-st., east of Sangamon; fine cottage house and lot, 20x125, No. 762 West Lake-st.; also, an elegant octagon marble-front house upon West Monroe-st. Offered at a great bargain, if taken immediately. F. H. LONG, No. 138 and 140 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON SOUTH SIDE AT A BARgain, one week, subdivided into Blocks, title short and clear. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—2 NEW COTTAGE HOUSES AND lots on West Side. Easy payments, and possession at once. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 130 ... Block.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND LOT, 10 rooms; $500 cash, balance in monthly payments. Inquire on premises, corner of Western-av. and Polk-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 168x120 FEET SOUTHeast corner of South Park-av and Thirty-first-st; terms to suit. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av, Campbell-av, Lexington, Polk and Taylor. To parties wishing to build, no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at No. 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSE, WITH bay window, $18,000; third cash, and 1 and 3 years; bargain; Prairie-av. S. MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON MONTHLY payments, new house of 10 rooms. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT LOW FIGURES, TWO good houses of 8 rooms in North Evanston, and one in Glencoe. Monthly payments will buy a home. Remember that next spring there will be a great call for houses. $250 in $10 monthly payments will buy a lot within eight blocks of the Evanston-depot. C. E. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AT KENWOOD, NEAR DEpot. Location choice.
House at Hyde Park, lot 100x200, situated near depot and the lake.
Choice lots in Hyde Park and Kenwood. The present is a good time for those contemplating building next spring to purchase.
CHACE & ABELL, 226 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE VIEW—FINE RESIDENCE lot, 148x225 feet, on the dummy track, southeast corner of Gray-st., at a bargain. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a new house and 3½ acres land, at Hinsdale; also, a very choice 10-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 804 State-st., 12 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, A NICE NEW HOUSE of 8 rooms and a large lot for $1,800, on very easy payments. Inquire at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—WE INVITE THE attention of persons desiring to purchase houses or building lots in the suburbs to our list of dwellings and unimproved property at Evanston, Ravenswood, Roger's Park, Wilmette, and Glencoe. GREENLEAF & PAUL, 271 East Madison-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—$700 CASH BUYS A LARGE ELEGANT house, 50 feet lot, Englewood, 30 minutes' ride; balance monthly payments; save your rent; don't buy until you see it; choice lots close to school and station, $250; sure to double next year. STORRS & WARE, 278 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TEN LOTS IN TWO RIVERS, WIS.; good for shipyard. Inquire of JOHN A. GERLACH, 512 Vliet-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A LOT ON NORTH CLARK-ST., OR South State-st.; will pay half cash; must be a bargain. Address, with full particulars, W 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, WORTH FROM $6,000 to $10,000, in exchange for unimproved lots and cash. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

WANTED—AT A BARGAIN, 100 FEET OR LESS, unimproved, on Cottage Grove-av., between Douglas-place and Egan-av. Give location and price to have attention. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL COMFORTABLE house with a little land adjoining, and some fruit, within 50, 75, or 100 miles of Chicago, and not over 1 mile from a railroad station; in vicinity of lake shore preferred. Price must not exceed $600, which will be cash. Address CONN, 675 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF COTTAGE ON Smith-st., one block West of Union Park, 4 rooms, water, good yard, and coal house. Inquire at 330 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT RAVENSWOOD—TWO MEDIUM-sized dwellings, 8 rooms, good location. GREENLEAF & PAUL, 271 East Madison-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 831 FULTON-ST.; CONTAINS 4 rooms and kitchen. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, No. 23 Park-av., near Union Park. GREENLEAF & PAUL, 271 East Madison-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT HYDE PARK, near depot; ten rooms, closets, good cellar, large grounds, and barn. Premises very desirable in every particular. CHACE & ABELL, 226 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A FEW CHOICE HOUSES; call and examine. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 138 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NEW OCTAGON MARble front house on West Monroe-st., fronting upon Jefferson Park; splendidly furnished; possession immediately. F. H. LONG, 138 and 140 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—FIRST class cottage. Six rooms on first floor, pantries and closets, large attic; also sub-cellar. Good barn. To party buying furniture will rent for $25 per month. Apply at 249 Douglas place.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE STORE 376 STATE-ST., NOW OCcupied by Edwards, Bluett & Co., is offered for rent after Nov. 1. Also, 3 rooms on second floor, lately occupied by Clarke, Layton & Co. J. L. DAVIS, 376 State-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICE ROOMS, VERY cheap, at 304 State-st., first floor.

TO RENT—STORES 227 AND 229 JACKSON-ST., between Franklin and Market-sts.; new; either as one store or two. Inquire at 43 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 46, 51, and 54 LAKE-ST., Nos. 146, 186, 198, 193 to 211 Clark-st., and Speed Block, on Dearborn-st. Persons wishing offices can find them on Clark or Dearborn-sts. By J. M. MARSHALL, No. 134 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—WE HAVE SOME CHOICE STORES; please call and examine; stores rented and rents collected. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 138 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED front room, at 286 West Madison-st., for two young gentlemen.

TO RENT—4 NICE ROOMS, 3 CLOSETS AND PANtry, to a small family without children, at $23.00 per month, 421 Butterfield, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth. Apply Tuesday.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, without board, in a private family. Call at 66 Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED PARLOR, BEDroom and closet; only ten minutes walk from the centre of the city; suitable for a doctor's office or a young married couple. Apply at 146 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH GAS ... attendance; price, from $10 to $25 per month ... 106½ Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS with all modern improvements, at 330 ... Washington-st. References required.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

81 SOUTH MORGAN—...nicely-furnished parlor for two or three gentlemen ... Also, one single room. House with all modern improvements.

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR HALSTED.—A NICELY furnished ..., with board. Day boarders wanted.

590 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—TWO PLEASANT ... with best of board, in a ... marble-front house ... gentlemen with wives preferred. Best of references exchanged.

... WEST LAKE-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with board.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board. Location good, and house new, with all modern improvements.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE two persons ... ting board with a suite; ... first-class table; private family. ... rooms nicely furnished.

361 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board, suitable for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and ...

619 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, 1 front suite of rooms and 1 good-sized bedroom.

...BER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at $6 to $9 per week. Day board, $5. Transient, $2.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board; with room, $5 to $8 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

61 AND 63 LASALLE-ST.—FOR RENT, WITH board, furnished rooms, large and pleasant, in business section South Side. Inquire at Room 63 Republic Life Insurance Building.

487 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM WITH ALcove; board for two or three gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Also day boarders accommodated.

510 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE ALCOVE ROOM; also, a single room, handsomely furnished, with board. Apply at 510 Wabash-av.

1104 PRAIRIE-AV., LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, handsomely furnished, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife; private family.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND STEADY BOOKkeeper for a manufacturing shop; must have good references. Address W 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, NOtions, and white goods jobbing house, wants to engage one or two salesmen who can control a large Western trade to sell either from the house, or by travelling with samples. First-class parties, and those familiar with the business, only need apply. Address, with full particulars, as to location and amount of trade, experience, &c. Box 2482, Philadelphia Post Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesman. Good reference required. One who speaks Norwegian or Swedish preferred. Address 207 North Wells-st.

Trades.

WANTED—100 COAL MINERS; GOOD AND steady work all winter, and free transportation to the mines. Apply at No. 16 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—AN UPHOLSTERER—ONE WHO UNderstands cutting and all kinds of work, at 71 and 73 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN TO MEASURE AND fit up wire works; one that has been at the carpenter business preferred. Apply at HORROCKS, MATTHEWS & CO., Wire Workers, 53 and 55 South Market-st.

WANTED—MALE—A GOOD SECOND COOK AT the Cafe de l'Europe, 92 West Madison-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS the care of horses, and is not afraid to work. Apply at 96 Judd-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MEN AS salesmen by the Domestic Sewing Machine Co., 78 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—COLONISTS FOR COLORADO—MEN with families especially desired. For particulars apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony, office 130 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE MECHANIC TO TAKE part interest in a plow shop with an established trade. Address J. A. TEMPLETON, Monmouth, Ill.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2, $2.25 and $2.50; board, $4; a winter's work on some roads; fare furnished; 500 wood choppers at good prices; 40 farm hands at $1 per day and board; 1,000 for levees and railroads South; cheap transportation given. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 161 South Canal-st., or 89 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—ON MONDAY, YOUNG MEN AND WOmen in every town and neighborhood for a steady business that will positively pay $3 to $12 a day on $4 to $20 capital; $300 can be cleared in 4 or 5 weeks by energetic persons. Call at once and secure the best chance ever offered, or send stamp for sample and particulars. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWENTY MEN FOR WINTER JOB, wages, $2.50; board, $4. Apply to-day, 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR SAWMILLS AND PINEries; work all winter; fare and board furnished to the work; wages $30 to $40 per month and board; 10 farm hands and 500 railroad laborers; cheap tickets South. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR THE CHICAGO & Northwestern Extension. Wages, $2.25 and $2.75 per day. Company work, and sure pay. Nothing deducted from wages. Free fare to and from the work. Work all winter. Leave this evening. Apply to A. ANDERSON & CO., 25 West Washington-st.

WANTED—500 GRADERS, WOOD CHOPPERS, tracklayers, and teamsters for the Northwestern Railroad, Menominee. Wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per day. Entirely free fare and fees. Also, several farm-hands. 300 men for the South, for half fare. Apply to Chicago Emigration Bureau, No. 25 West Lake, and 49 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL Railroad; 500 for Northwestern; wages $2.50 and $3; board $4; 10 corn-huskers; leave at 9 a. m.; cheap tickets South. Call at 28 West Madison-st. SHAW & WILSON.

WANTED—5 LIVE, ENERGETIC CANVASSERS to sell an article used in every family and laundry; 1 German, 1 Norwegian. H. ATKINS, 140 West Lake-st., cigar store.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL. KEYES HELL, corner Warren and Ashland-avs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A SICK lady, and make herself generally useful. Apply at 268 Second-st., near Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; one thoroughly competent will receive good wages. Call at 725 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework, in a family of three. Apply at 444 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STARCHER AT CRESCENT Laundry, 274 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENgineer who has the necessary experience, to run and repair any kind of engine. No objection to the country. Best of city references. Address L 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PAINTER, IN A hotel, for a small salary, by one with long experience. Address C 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, in a barber's shop, as improver. Please address C C, 123 South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to heaviest overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—ANYwhere, can clear 300 per cent profit on the best selling goods extant. Silver watch, worth $20, free to new beginners. Will pay anyone's expenses to Chicago and return if we do not show the best chance. Samples to country free. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY, for one of the most useful and best selling articles ever invented. N. WILLEY & CO., 209 West Madison-st., Room 30.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 63 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—THE VERY BEST CHANCE ever offered. Profits $4 to $20 a day. Try it. Particulars free. Address WOODWARD, LEWIS & CO., 96 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—AGENTS CAN MAKE $15 daily selling patent door springs and other novelties. Address NOVELTY SPRING CO., 418 Locust-st., St. Louis.

SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR FAMILY SEWING machine don't fail to examine the late Grover & Baker. Office 150 State-st.

DOMESTIC—COME AND SEE THE LIGHT AND easy-running Domestic Sewing Machine; sold on monthly payments. Office, 207 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st.; machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; work given when desired; sewing machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments; work given in payment if desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on ... monthly payments. Work given if desired. ... FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, ... West Madison-st.; branch, 960 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO GOOD COUNTRY HOTEL property, for peach farms or other ... M. LAWRENCE & CO., 181 East ...

TO EXCHANGE—THE STOCK, LEASE AND FIXtures of a large grocery ... doing a first class ... and lot worth the same ... stock worth $3,500; for ... Taylor-st., northeast corner ... amount. Inquire at 251 W... of Halsted.

TO EXCHANGE—... Wisconsin, for ... VALUABLE FARMING LANDS in Iowa, Minnesota ... or pay some c... house and lot; will assume incumbrance. KERR, DAVISON & WE..., 142 LaSalle-st.

WILL TRADE A SMALL TRACT OF YOUNG timber land ... about 22 acres, situated on the Mississippi, ... County, Ill., for ... office, light, spring wagon. Address Box 92, Chicago.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 2, A pocketbook between 114 Aberdeen-st. and Adams-st. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving pocketbook with money and receipt at 114 Aberdeen-st.

LOST—A PLAIN HUNTER-CASE GOLD WATCH, with initials J. D. on the opening case. A reward of $50 will be paid, and no questions asked, by returning the same to RABB MITCHELL, Room 62, Central Union Block.

TAKEN UP—A BROWN HORSE, WHICH THE owner may call for and pay expenses, at 567 North Franklin-st. CHR. KNOEPFER.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $6,000 capital, in the wholesale cracker and confectionery business, now running at the rate of $80,000 a year. Address A W, Tribune office, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH capital of from $3,000 to $5,000, in a good paying wood and coal business. Business cash and quick profits. Address G T, 60 South Clark-st.

EPIZOOTIC.

A SURE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR HORSES troubled with Epizootic Catarrh, can be obtained for $2.00; also a sure preventative to the epidemic. Apply to E. H. TARBLOW, 103 West Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE—PARTIES HAVING HORSES AFFECTED with the horse-disease, can be furnished with board and first-class treatment by competent surgeons, at the Fifth-av. boarding and sale stables, 485 to 490, corner of Taylor. Send on your horses. GEORGE HAGER & BRO., Proprietors.

MUSICAL.

NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 63 EAST Indiana-st. Prices, $50 to $800.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT, REPAIRING and tuning promptly attended to at the Chicago Piano Factory, 20 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale, can find a cash customer by addressing FURNITURE, care Carrier No. 51.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF WELL BROKEN OXEN. Call at 446 South Halsted-st., near Twelfth-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; several avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,089.

GOV. PALMER.

Speech Before the Liberal Out-Door Meeting of Saturday Evening.

Why He Signed the Temperance Law and "Pardoned" Walsh.

Dare Messrs. Oglesby and Beveridge Answer as Frankly?

His Reasons for Desiring the Election of Horace Greeley.

Saturday evening a Liberal mass meeting was held on Market street, between Madison and Washington, which was addressed by His Excellency Governor Palmer, and the Hon. W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria. The weather was fearfully unfavorable; it was damp and chilly, and the clouds threatened rain. The street was muddy. The horse cars had ceased running. Yet those who did gather together, and their number gradually increased as the evening wore on, were firm in the faith, admirable listeners, and hearty applauders.

REMARKS OF THE GOVERNOR.

The meeting was organized by the election of the Hon. J. C. Dore as Chairman, who introduced Governor Palmer to the audience. That gentleman stated to the crowd, then rather small, that it was asking too much of them to stand and listen on such an evening to a speech from any man. He had desired during the campaign to have an opportunity of addressing the citizens of Chicago, and regretted that the present one was not more favorable. His hearers, however, were not so easily satisfied, and insisted that he should proceed.

Some one in the crowd then wanted to know how it was about his signing

THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

To that he replied that he was glad the question had been asked. It was not of so much importance what he had done, but there were two gentlemen in Chicago whose opinions it was important to know. There was his friend Oglesby, who wanted to be Governor. What did he mean to do about the Temperance law? What did General Beveridge mean to do about it? [Laughter.] Last winter, two-thirds of both branches of the General Assembly passed the Temperance law he had signed. Now, what were the people going to do about it? Here were two gentlemen, one of whom expected to be Governor and then Senator, and the other Lieutenant Governor and then Governor. Would it not be better to follow them up, and ascertain their views? What he had done was known. Did his hearers know what these men meant to do? What he had done, was done, and if he were to cry his eyes out, he could not take it back.

OGLESBY AND BEVERIDGE

had been canvassing the State for six months, and he did not recollect that any one had asked them what they meant to do on those points. As for himself, they must understand that he took the responsibility of what he did, and they would not catch him dodging the responsibility. He signed it because he approved of it, and knowing that it would not go into effect until July 1, and that, at the following election, the people could express themselves concerning it.

THE WALSH CASE.

Some one asked why he reprieved Walsh. The Governor replied: Because a wise Mayor (Mason) they had elected, and thirty-two of their Aldermen, asked him to do it. He thought that when the Mayor of such a great city, and four-fifths of the Aldermen, asked him, not to pardon a man, but to decide that a poor fellow should not die, that he could afford to do it. He thought the Mayor and thirty-two Aldermen amounted to something. He thought he could afford to take their word. If he was mistaken, it was their misfortune in electing such Aldermen. He supposed they elected good men. If he was mistaken, it was their mistake, not his.

He had for some time been aware that, in a large city like this, no Governor could so act as to secure the approval of all. During his term, however, he had striven, so far as was consistent with his duty, to advance and foster the interests of Chicago.

The audience had by this time decidedly increased in numbers, and they insisted so urgently upon the Governor's speaking, that he addressed them briefly, substantially as follows:

HE DESIRED THEM TO VOTE FOR MR. GREELEY,

not, however, because he had any personal dislike to General Grant, who never did him a personal wrong, and always treated him, personally, with propriety. The Chicago papers, always truthful—he was obliged to compliment Chicago, or he should not have said it—said he had been influenced by personal dislike, but he declared he thought a great deal more of Grant, than of many of the very small creatures who supported him. But he wanted them to vote for Mr. Greeley, since he was a representative of things that harmonized with their interests, and Grant was not. All admitted Mr. Greeley to be an honest and pure man. That was the first guarantee they had of securing what they desired. He presumed they wanted a President elected who would devote himself personally to their interests. Mr. Greeley would; General Grant would not. The latter had spent a large part of his time in the pursuit of his pleasure. Again, they wanted a pure Administration. He did not believe General Grant dishonest, but of necessity, perhaps, he had around him a large class of unreliable men. The Republican party which had controlled the offices of the country for twelve years had, as was always the way in such cases, become corrupt. A change became necessary to remove abuses, and the Government had to be reformed by changing all the officers.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The offices, too, had become the mere rewards of political service. The [illegible] were held at the will of the Presidents their [illegible] to work for his re-election [illegible] ders being obliged [illegible] gressman with whom the President negotiated for the fidelity of his followers. Every Federal office-holder was obliged to support Grant, Logan and Farwell. Was there opposed to any of those individuals in the city was any Federal officer in this city. If there to commit suicide and get rid of his [illegible] wanted let him come upon that platform and say just 'rah for Greeley," and twenty men in the [illegible] would run to the telegraph office and say [illegible] man said "Hurrah for Greeley; remove him quick, and I will take his place, too," lest there should be a failure of the Administration. The service had thus degraded so that a man who took a Federal office, took it upon the condition of complete submission to the will of his political master. To help reform, they should have at least the one term principle.

MORE THAN ALL ELSE

he wanted they should get to think what their wants really were. They wanted to reduce taxation and abolish needless offices; they wanted a more honest service. The people demanded relief from organized political alliances which governed the country, like the present Republican leadership, by which he did not mean the Republican party, but men like Grant, Logan and Butler, who had not shared its early struggles, but came in to gather the fruits of its victories. Butler had supported Jeff Davis; Grant had said he never was an anti-slavery man; Logan had put on our statute books a most infamous law on the subject of black men; had attempted to establish a system of slavery in our State. They, after slavery was abolished, and the colored man given full rights, came in as leaders of a mere political organization, and commenced forming alliances to maintain themselves in power. Against them he was fighting. They had organized

AN ALLIANCE WITH THE MONEY INTEREST

of the country. Henry Clews, and other bankers and brokers, had issued a circular undertaking to tell the people Grant should be elected. It was something unexampled for the mere money power, the organized wealth of the country, to presume to come into our political controversies. The people must tell them to stop that, or they would get their noses bloody. ["New York will not stand it."] New York would have to do so. Thirty years ago, it was said that Philadelphia would not "stand it." There was a banking system then, under the lead of Mr. Biddle, which undertook to lecture the country, but General Jackson had taken the concern by the throat, and shaken the life out of it. While they all wanted the money of the country to be protected by law, and were interested that it should be, yet that money, in whatever shape, must not enter into political controversies. It was said money was sensitive; but liberty was also sensitive, and in the contest between money-bags and men, the former would go to the wall.

THE ADMINISTRATION WAS ALSO PLEDGED

to the interests of that wealth, against the great mass of the people. They knew how much attention mere money attracted. While the function of a government was to take care of its people, money took care of itself; it never lacked friends. During the war, three thousand millions of value had been burnt up, and now had to be earned by the labor of the country. It was a mortgage upon the bones and sinews of every son of toil. The laborers, farmers and mechanics had at last to meet the claims of capital upon the country. They had to work it out. All claims should be paid to the uttermost farthing, but he desired that those who held them should keep the influence of their wealth out of politics, and not attempt to impose additional burdens on the people. Nothing was more just than that the capital of the country should be so controlled by wise legislation as that labor should have its share of the common earnings. The labor of the country was fast becoming more helpless, and that vast organizations of capital controlled the country. One of these vast railroads, by a click of the telegraph, could raise its freight rates upon the products of the industry of the farmer, and thus levy a tax which increases the cost of subsistence for all. It was a tremendous power; he didn't complain of its existence, but it was one of the questions to be solved how far can it be controlled for the advantage of all. The Federal and State Governments did not equal these corporations in power; they could not levy a tax so quickly, or collect so promptly, or impose one which weighed so harshly upon the people.

WHAT DID THE REPUBLICAN PARTY PROMISE

on that point? What was the duty of a Republican to-day? Slavery was abolished, and the blacks freed. Why, Republicans were instructed to vote for Grant. The men who managed the party made it a ticket, and allowed the voter to see only the head—"Republican Ticket." If he said he thought the time had come for solving these questions of capital and labor, and he would like to see who was on the ticket, he was informed that it was none of his business—all he had to do was to look at the label. If he objected to a man on the ticket he was called a traitor, and sorehead. The voter asked if the Candidate for Congress or the Legislature was devoted to the interests of the laborer as against capital, and the leaders simply replied that he was a Republican. Then, if he voted against them because they were not, he was called a traitor.

He wanted his hearers to feel that the government was carried on for their benefit, and not that of the office-holders. He desired them to meet these questions, while the Republican leaders, while allowing them to think as they pleased, forbade them liberty of action. Subservience to party leaders was the first requirement. He desired them to take hold of these questions for themselves. They were responsible for their proper settlement. He desired that each man would calmly deliberate as to what his duties were as a citizen; realizing that the vote given him was a part of the power by which this country was governed, and that he was responsible for the manner in which he employed it. That which was chiefly to be dreaded, was the indifference of the people to their own interests, and to the combinations that had taken control of the Government.

WHAT WAS TO BE GAINED

by further continuance of congratulations about the war, the slavery question, or kindred issues? The South were in arms against the Government, and had been conquered. What else was asked of the South? The plantations had been ravaged, and the young men killed. What other punishments shall be inflicted upon them? These Republican leaders said something must be done, but they were not clear as to what it was; they insisted that the people must still dispute and strive with reference to these old questions. He asked them what they wanted, and they said, "Stand by the Republican party." Why? They refused to answer, and simply insisted that a man once with the party must act with it forever. A party with no work to do was only a little less mischievous than an army with nothing to do. He entered the army in May, 1861, and was one of the last who went out, receiving an honorable discharge, given because the Government had no further use for him, and a million men in arms were discharged because they were not needed. According to these Republican leaders, all should have been in the army yet. If they had been, that army would have been a curse to the country. It would have become the instrument of tyrants, and would have enslaved the people it saved. The work of the Republican party was done, and like an army it was the mere instrument of mischief, and a set of regular politicians who never did a day's work were running it. The Republican leaders to-day were mere gamblers in values, speculators who had grown rich without work. Grant went into the army without a cent, and was worth half a million. Fifteen years ago Logan was poor, now he was a large operator in city lots. They did not like to work; politics were their trade. His hearers might submit to that if they pleased; he would not.

THE ELECTION

was to come off Tuesday. It was a matter of importance to know what the people of Chicago would do. Did they mean to vote as political leaders told them, or like freemen? They had in Mr. Greeley, and in Governor Koerner, the representatives of free men,—vote for them. If the people by their own deliberate action elect Grant, he would say amen, for they have the right to do so; let Grant be President; if they elect Greeley, he would say amen, and hallelujah besides.

MR. O'BRIEN.

The meeting was then addressed by the Hon. Mr. O'Brien, in a most able and telling speech, continually interrupted by the applause and laughter of his auditors. Bad as the evening was, it was nearly 10 o'clock before the meeting adjourned.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

The City Ordinance Concerning the Closing of Saloons on the Sabbath Very Generally Observed Yesterday.

Chicago was as quiet as a country village yesterday. Not a saloon was open, and but a single stage traversed any of the streets. Whiskey and beer could be procured without difficulty in several tippling houses and restaurants, but in no instance was the Sunday law defiantly violated. The heavy fines imposed by the Police Justices has seemingly had a good effect upon the saloon-keepers, and they no longer nurse the hallucination that they can ignore the law. They find the authorities have the moral courage to summon all who disregard the provisions of the city ordinance, and hence, if the officials maintain their present position, Chicago, on Sunday, will hereafter be as quiet as Philadelphia is on a week day. The absence of horse cars yesterday made the streets look desolate. The atmosphere was raw, and the ground damp, and comparatively few people took their customary afternoon walk. There were two or three disturbances on South Halsted street, and two policemen who arrested one of these offenders were pelted with rotten eggs, cabbages, old boots, and brickbats. The occurrence gathered a large crowd, nearly 1,000 people, who, in the absence of anything to do, accompanied the policemen and prisoner to the Twelfth Street Station-house. Very few arrests were made in the city over drunkenness or disorderly conduct, and not secretly saloon-keepers are known to have [illegible] for liquor. At the restaurants an order—half a gill tea—would be filled with alacrity. The drug-stores [illegible] the usual quantity dealt out. [illegible] tions for spiritus usual, filled all the prescrip[illegible] members of the Carmenti presented. Several by a reporter of [illegible] of Fifteen were met pressed themselves as TRIBUNE, and they ex[illegible] which has attended the efforts at the success and their pleasure at the [illegible] of the authorities, the Sabbath by the saloon-keep[illegible] recognition of

TENTH WARD POLITICS.

Mr. David W. Clark, Jr., was yesterday the recipient of the following letter, signed by the men who put him in nomination:

To David W. Clark, Jr.:

SIR: We, the undersigned voters, citizens and taxpayers of the Tenth Ward of Chicago, most earnestly and specifically demand that you withdraw your name from the Republican ticket as a candidate for Alderman for the Tenth Ward. We are Republicans, and vote the Republican ticket, and in case you do not withdraw your name from the ticket, we shall most assuredly vote against you, and such others of that [illegible] as attempt to support and elect you. And we deem it our duty to our party, and the cause we advocate, to emphatically demand that you withdraw your name from the ticket as candidate for Alderman. Yours, etc.,

F. Drake,	M. Fehlman,
Charles Annis,	Bart. Dowd,
James McDermott,	J. D. Burton,
Joseph Williams,	George Nason,
Thos. Courtney,	Andrew Bowen,
F. McDermott,	C. O. Koss,
Charles Davies,	H. W. Davies,
Edward Peterson,	Wm. Engelken,
Patrick Daley,	Paul Cahel.

The Sale of Real Estate

which will be made by W. A. Butters & Co., this afternoon, is deserving of special attention, not only by those seeking homesteads, but by those who desire to invest, and particularly lumber-dealers. Full particulars in the advertisement in the auction column.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Its Presence Occasions the Quietest Sunday of the Year.

The Streets Almost Totally Deserted of Animal Life.

Condition of the Street Car, Omnibus, and Livery Horses.

Incidents of the Disease at Other Points.

CHICAGO.

The citizens of Chicago could not but observe that yesterday appeared more like Sunday than Sunday itself generally does. Nothing could be more impressive than the solemn stillness of the streets. The low clouds hung heavily over the city during the greater part of the day, and a sombre quiet prevailed throughout the limits. The streets, during church hours, were almost utterly deserted. About 1 o'clock the thronging streams of devout worshippers returning from the churches broke the monotony, which was almost funereal, but in half an hour the streets were again quiet, as though a plague bound the city, and the inhabitants dared not venture out. Early in the forenoon, when the sun was shining cheerfully, little knots of men gathered in the pleasant sunlight, and, with overcoat on arm, discussed the situation in quiet tones, which contrasted strangely with the loud and boisterous conversation of the *al fresco* assemblies usually observable on Sunday.

THERE WERE NO SHOWY TEAMS

driving about, occupied by one flashily-dressed male, and one equally loudly-attired female; no barouches filled with admiring strangers, who took the opportunity of a cessation from labor to view the miracle of reconstruction which has made the city famous; no modest vehicles containing the family of the unpretending merchant. In fact, there was scarcely a score of vehicles on the street any way, for the horses were all laid up, and locomotion was suspended excepting where "shanks, his mare" would volunteer his service. The horse disease had undoubtedly reached its climax yesterday, and for a few days no change will be apparent. It will be a fortnight before the street cars resume their regular trips, even if they do then. The horses at

THE WEST SIDE CAR BARNS

are all sick. Not one but is suffering, many of them very severely. One bay horse at the Western avenue stable is at the point of death, and its demise is hourly expected, lung fever having set in. There are other bad cases in the barn, and the West Side Railroad Company will pay dearly for their neglect of their poor servants' comfort, and the sanitary condition of their stables. A look at the poor creatures testifies to the progress made by the disease. They have refused their feed for some days, and are being worn to mere skeletons. The bones peer through the skin, and the perpetual coughing seems to shake every joint. The other West Division barns are also full of suffering, and the prospect in a pecuniary point of view must be rather gloomy to the Company.

AT THE SOUTH SIDE CAR STABLES

yesterday morning, there were 140 horses sick. Eight of these were serious cases, but it was not thought that any of them would die. The Superintendent was not sanguine that they would be soon relieved of the disease, it being his opinion that if in a month from this time their stables were free from Epicootiz, they would be fortunate. It was further his opinion that the disease would increase in its fatality, and develop more serious phases.

THE Z. I. P. LINE.

The stables of the People's Omnibus and Baggage Company, better known as the "Z. I. P." line, show a decided change for the better. It is not probable that any of the stages will be run to-day, but if the clear, fair weather of yesterday continues, to-morrow may bring a partial resumption of business. None of the horses of this company seem to be dangerously, or even seriously, affected, but the policy of perfect rest for the time being is regarded as the only safety against a prolongation of the disease.

YOUNG'S STABLES.

The horses of Young's Omnibus line, in the stables at the corner of Twenty-second street and South Park avenue, are reported better; all the horses are more or less affected, but no bad cases; feeding better yesterday than the day before; disease of a mild type, which the proprietor attributes to the fact that he took the horses off work before they were really sick.

IN THE LIVERY AND PRIVATE STABLES

the disease appears to have reached its climax, as the horses, having been kindly cared for, are rapidly recovering, enjoying their feed, and exhibiting symptoms of convalescence, such as a gentle desire to launch out their heels, or bite intruders who take liberties. Such symptoms are hailed with delight by their owners, who will find, in the virtue of humanitarianism, its own substantial reward.

ONE GENTLEMAN DRIVING DOWN MADISON STREET,

yesterday, in a buggy, could scarcely keep up with pedestrians. When his weak and weary horse had gained a few rods on pedestrians, the effect would bring on a racking cough,—which brought the poor beast to a stand-still for some minutes, by which time the average walker would be several squares ahead. This horse will doubtless die before long, experience in the large stables having satisfactorily shown.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

have, of course, been almost entirely suspended, as material cannot be supplied. Where are the golden results that striking bricklayers expected to achieve? Out of pocket, voluntarily, by weeks of idleness, in an attempt to obtain higher than average rates, they can ill afford the present suspension of their business from inevitable causes. They will learn from this lesson, at least, the folly of refusing work when work is plentiful, and be less ready, after this bitter experience, to follow blindly in the wake of designing men, who cannot control the circumstances which they profess to govern. It is a hard lesson to them—hard for the employers; but it is only through such hard lessons that the injudicious will learn that wisdom in exchange for which even Odin did not hesitate to give his right eye.

ELSEWHERE.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The horse disease is prevailing here to such an extent that there is scarcely a horse in the city that is not suffering with it. The disease, as developed here, seems to be of a milder type than has prevailed at the North, and few, if any, fatal cases have occurred. All the livery stables, however, are closed; all the lines of street-cars have been suspended, and very few horses are seen in the street. Some of the funerals that have taken place could only be supplied with a hearse, which bore the bodies to the grave unattended by a single carriage. Thus far the President's [illegible] of fine horses, now seven in number, have [illegible] the epidemic.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The rain to-day induced nearly all the street cars in New York to suspend running. All the Brooklyn lines stopped for the day, and some will rest their animals to-morrow also. Though the epidemic is abating, it is found that the mortality continues in the neighborhood of a hundred per day, in consequence of unwise haste in working convalescents. A steam dummy will be placed on the Bleecker street lines to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—So far there has not been a single case in this city of the epizootic which has prevailed so extensively in the Eastern cities, but its progress westward is being carefully watched by horse owners here, and every precaution and safeguard, taught by the experience of other cities, has been taken to either ward off the disease, or intelligently treat it should it appear.

DEVONSHIRE, ENGLAND.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 3.—The horse disease has appeared in several places in Devonshire. It is especially severe in Tiverton and vicinity.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The horse disease is increasing under the influence of unfavorable weather. An effort was made to-day to run dummies on the city tracks, but it was unsuccessful. The engines were constantly jumping the track. Few or no cars were running to-day. The Union lines, the most extensive here, announce that no cars will be run on Monday. It is thought that, by the middle of the week, affairs will be as bad here as they were recently in New York.

KINGSTON, N. Y.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The horse-disease is rapidly increasing in this city. Every livery stable is closed, and a horse cannot be hired in the place. As yet the horses along the Delaware and Hudson canal don't seem to be much affected.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—The horse-cars were withdrawn to-day, as a protection to the horses against the cold rain prevailing. The few hacks needed for the hotel-guests were the only carriages seen. The disease appears to be slowly but surely passing away.

MAINE.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Despatches from Maine represent the disease spreading throughout the State.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3—The horse disease, which is now universally prevailing, has probably reached its worst stage. Of eight hundred horses owned by the City Passenger railway Company, all are sick except seven. No cars ran to-day and the probability is all will be withdrawn for several days. Only a few fatal cases are reported.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 3—Springfield Boy, a noted trotting horse, and four other horses have died of the epizootic within the past 24 hours.

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees Saturday Afternoon.

Large Liberal Gathering in the Evening—Addresses by Messrs. Sampson, Stiles, and Swett.

A regular meeting of the Trustees of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon. All the members were present except Messrs. Barney and Doyle. Bills amounting to $309.64 were audited, and ordered paid.

On the petition of Horace A. Hurlbut, it was reported that the reason the sidewalk is not completed on State street, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first street, is owing to an error by the Town Surveyor; wrong lines given, trees planted and improvements made all in wrong places; but a new survey has been made, and authority is asked to arrange for a resetting of fences and completion of sidewalk.

The petition of Peter F. Bieson, for sidewalk, was refused, because no assessment had been levied or collected to build it.

Ordinances were adopted to open Charles avenue and Marcy avenue, each 100 feet wide from Forty-seventh to Fifty-first streets, and H. B. Boyne, L. Bradner, Jr., and W. C. Hale were elected Commissioners to estimate the cost.

The Clerk was directed to prepare a special assessment ordinance to complete the Fifty-first street sewer. The first assessment will produce about $60,000, and the sewer will cost $90,000, owing to increased cost of labor and materials since last year.

A communication was received from H. B. Lewis, asking speedy action on the opening of Sixty-second street, which was laid over last year.

The Surveyor has prepared a profile of the proposed Eighty-seventh street boulevard, 200 feet wide, from Lake Michigan to State street, at an estimated cost of $20,000, which was laid over until next meeting.

The monthly report of the Treasurer showed:

Disbursements for past month		$37,353.96
Receipts during same period	$33,706.09	
Balance on hand Oct. 1	3,229.58	—$36,935.67
Balance due Treasurer		418.29

Captain Binford's police report showed 12 arrests, of which 4 were Americans, 4 Swedes, 3 Irish, 1 German; for breaking the peace, 5; drunk, 5; shooting on Sunday, 2. Total amount of fines collected, $95.

Proposals were received from the Lamont Stone Company for improvement of Indiana avenue with broken stone, at $3 per cubic yard, and referred to the Committee on Streets.

The code of village ordinances, under the new law, was then taken up, and the following amendments were made: To require flagmen at railroad crossings, and gates at such crossings, as may be prescribed by the Board of Trustees; to require a fee of $2 for approval of town plats; to allow permits to tap sewers for house connections at $5, sink permits to be given only to a licensed sewer builder; to license and regulate express and other wagons; to license house moving on unimproved streets at $5, on improved streets, $25.

After which the ordinances were adopted by an unanimous vote.

Adjourned to Saturday, November 16.

HYDE PARK LITERARY SOCIETY.

The following is the programme for public exercises this evening, Musical Director, Major J. H. Cole: Oration by Professor Haskell; Debate on the Sunday Liquor Law—Affirmative, John J. Herrick and Geo. Willard; Negative, Professor Lewis and W. J. Herrick. Ladies' department, L. Florence Horne.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

A meeting of the Greeley and Brown Club was held on Saturday evening. The President, G. R. Simpson, Esq., on calling the meeting to order, made an address defending and explaining Horace Greeley's Congressional record from the false statements lately made by a Mid-Ocean newspaper. He claimed for Greeley the most brilliant ninety days' record ever made by any member of Congress in that time. He was the father of the Homestead laws now claimed as glorious stars in the Grant performances. He was not frightened by the little shower that had fallen in Pennsylvania; he was only aroused to go on to victory.

He then introduced General Stiles, who spoke at some length, making a clear, manly statement of the issues of the campaign, the reforms for which the Liberal party are contending, and the necessity for such reforms to deliver us from a selfish military Government, controlled by Butler, Cameron, Carpenter, Logan, *et id omne genus*, and exercised for the best interests of the Presidential relatives, and all those who came seeking office with gifts in their hands. He closed by naming Grant the champion gift-taker.

The last speech of the evening was made by Hon. Leonard Swett, whose remarks were brief, as the hour was growing late. He gave a brief sketch of the men and the principles of each of the Grant and Liberal parties, and insisted on the necessity of a change of rulers in the interests of good men and a good Government. He knew a majority of the men of the country were opposed to Grant. If that majority could have a fair vote, Greeley would be elected; but whether elected now or not, our principles are right, and sooner or later they must prevail.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

A singular action, showing the uncertainty of the tenure of land, was commenced in the Supreme Court, Saturday. On Sept. 11, 1865, Joel A. Daniels gave a note for $1,900, payable at the office of Levi D. Boone, in Chicago, and secured by a trust deed given by Emily J. Steel in favor of Levi D. Boone. On Aug. 10, 1866, Emily S. Steel sold the lots conveyed by the trust deed (which will be found fully described in the record of new suits in the Superior Court) to John Clark, with other land, for $5,000. On Oct. 14, 1868, Boone sold the same lots, under the trust deed, to Harry E. Hubbard, for $2,231; and on Oct. 20, 1868, Hubbard sold them to Josiah Lombard, President of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for $2,500; who, on Aug. 6, 1869, sold them to the bank for $4,000. On Aug. 16, 1870, the bank commenced actions in ejectment against Joel Daniels, the tenant of Lot 7, and Wm. H. Myers, the tenant of Lot 8, and obtained judgment, when Clark first heard of the matter, and appealed to the Supreme Court, where the actions are still pending. Clark now files a bill praying an injunction enjoining the bank from enforcing the judgment, and from in any way interfering with the property, and that the deeds, commencing with the conveyance by Byrne, be declared fraudulent. The injunction issued as to interference with the property.

Judge Blodgett, on Saturday, dismissed the patent lantern suits, Dane v. Chicago and Illinois Manufactory Companies, and the patent reservoir-well suit, Tillotson v. Morrison, in elaborate opinions, the delivery of which occupied a considerable time.

The petition of Miner T. Ames & Co. was filed, Saturday, for the bankruptcy of the Union Screw and Bolt Company, on the ground of the non-payment of $3,819.42. The petitioners assert that the debtor is unable to pay.

In the Circuit Court, Saturday, Edward F. Thomas, Harry Colson, and John Sheldon entered suit v. Harmon Lowry, Ole Thompson, T. M. Bradley, and Benjamin L. Cleaves, for $15,000.

Frederick C. Hale, an attorney, was, on motion of Franklin Denison, Saturday, admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

The hearing of the State Insurance matter was postponed, on Saturday, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Fuller.

The answer to the rule to show cause, in the case of the *Post* Printing Company, was not filed on Saturday, the last day.

Captain O'Callaghan on Saturday commenced action against Wilbur F. Storey, of the *Times*, in trespass on the case, for $20,000.

A new trial was granted in the Criminal Court, on Saturday, in the case of William Green, charged with robbery.

There was no session of the County Court on Saturday. A heavy calendar is on for to-day.

The examination of Shanahan and West was, on Saturday, postponed till Wednesday, at 2 p. m.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

611—(Law) Lorillard v. Republic Insurance Company; demurrer of plaintiff to second plea heard and taken under advisement. 729—(Chancery) State v. National Insurance Company; in the application of complaint in cross bill for an injunction against the assignee, ordered that assignee be enjoined preventing the suit now pending on the law side of the Court against the makers of notes to the Stock and Mutual Fire Insurance Company. 116—(Chancery) Dennis v. Cross et al.; bill dismissed at complainant's costs. 281—Dane v. Chicago Manufacturing Company; same. 282—Same v. Illinois Manufacturing Company; same. 280—Dane v. Chicago Manufacturing Company; bill dismissed at complainant's costs. 453—Tillotson v. Monson; same.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

BANKRUPTCY—[*Judge Blodgett.*]

1,781—Jos. Childs et al.; order referring final account of assignee to register. 2,130—Shanahan & West; order for sale of stock. 2,143—Union Screw and Bolt Company; rule to show cause returnable Nov. 12.

NEW SUITS.

James Porter et al. v. scow Ida H. Bloom; libel for towing, $56; H. H. & G. C. Markham and Fred. C. Hale, proctors.

NEW BANKRUPTS.

2,143—Union Screw and Bolt Company, on the petition of Miner T. Ames & Co.

THE SUPREME COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Porter*].

2,886—Durton v. Hoffman; default. 2,119—Boettcherr v. Booth et al.; demur to nar with exceptions; leave to plead 10 a. m. Thursday. 3,174—McDonnell v. Murray; appeal dismissed at defendant's costs by agreement with procedendo. 1,457—Schmidt v. Duensing, by agreement hearing of motion set aside; judgment extended at next term. 1,953—O'Brien v. Koening; motion for new trial denied and judgment. 1,298—Mason v. Lake Shore & Michigan R. R. Co.; on motion of plaintiff default for want of plea. 2,412—Leguard v. Culver; demurrer to first count of Narr overruled, and to second sustained; demurrer to second and third pleas of Culver sustained. 2,194—Taylor v. Philpott; leave to plaintiff to amend Narr by additional counts, and defendant to plead in ten days. 2,439—Cook v. Dowse; demurrer to plea to abate sustained, and rule on defendant to plead in five days. 1,786—De Forest v. Reinhardt; motion for new trial denied, and judgment. 2,474—Brown v. Woodbury; leave to plaintiff to reply. 1,806—Douglas v. Brown; motion for new trial denied, and judgment and costs; appeal by plaintiff, bond $500; and bill of exceptions in twenty days. 1,874—Davis v. Davis; motion for new trial denied and judgment; appeal, bond $1,200; and bill of exceptions in twenty days. 759—Dunning v. Scholl; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 1,859—Tompkins v. Moffatt; motion for new trial denied, and judgment; appeal, bond $3,000; bill of exceptions in thirty days. 3,907—Hager v. Zepp; hearing of motion to set aside judgment continued till next term by agreement. 2,012—Goss v. Hopson; plaintiff remits $209.80 from verdict; motion for new trial denied, and judgment on balance, $683.56.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Gary*].

899—Dudley v. all whom it may concern; decree restoring title. —— Shufeldt v. Kurik; demurrer to bill sustained, and bill dismissed at complainant's costs. 880—Elizabeth v. Francis Salisbury; service, default, and reference to Scott. 780—Elias v. Josephine Wightman; decree of divorce.

NEW SUITS.

41,125—Thornton & Krating v. John Traynor; assumpsit, $500; Newton Burke, attorney. 41,126—John Clark v. the Fifth National Bank of Chicago; bill to restrain the sale or encumbrance of Lots 7 and 8, Block 4, in Henry Wallis' Subdivision of the north half of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 39. 41,127—George H. French v. Thomas L. Kempster; judgment by confession on a note for $220. 41,128—Cornelius O'Callahan v. Wilbur F. Story; case, $20,000; R. W. Smith & Stoors, and Van Arman, attorneys.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Rogers*].

2,226—Norris v. Ackhurst; death of defendant Ackhurst suggested, and case continued. 1,970—Sherman v. Tollman; demurrer withdrawn, and time to plead ten days. 2,603—Batavia Paper Company v. Free Press Printing Company; personal service, default, and judgment for $959.50. 575—Peter Wodell v. Kadlitz; motion by defendant to set aside order dismissed. G. n. 4,648—Cohn & Preus v. Nispel; bond filed and rule discharged. 431—Hull v. Yates; motion by defendants to set aside judgment, and for new trial, set aside, at defendant's costs. 470—De Witt v. Lipman; motion for new trial overruled, judgment on verdict, and exceptions by defendant. 471—Rink v. City; same. 376—Wilcox v. Erie Railroad Company; motion for new trial; decision reserved.

[*Judge Booth.*]

77—Darling v. Morris; rule on plaintiff to deposit with Clerk all papers referred to in affidavit.—A. B. Patchen v. Henry Bowers; case restored.—C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. v. Peterson et al.; motion for new trial on behalf of Leopold Silverman overruled; same as to Lewis and George Carpenter and Morritz May.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Williams*].

577—Cochran et al. v. Olmstead et al.; exceptions by defendant, and appeal; bond in $300. 173—Critchell v. Equitable Life Insurance Company; dismissed at complainant's costs by stipulation.

NEW SUITS.

4,737—Cynthia Eliza Rawson v. Albert S. Rawson, divorce; desertion. 4,758—George R. Clarke v. Francis Anna and Phillip Seegart, minors, foreclosure of mortgage on Lots 65 and 66 Lots 1, in the subdivision made by the Blue Island Land Company, known as Washington Heights, to secure notes amounting to $378.40; H. W. Clark, solicitor. 4,739—Milton and Ira McCoy v. Hy Prickhorn; assumpsit, $500; Runyan, Avery Loomis & Comstock, attorneys. 4,740—Prairie State Loan and Trust Company v. A. L. Morrison, Collector of West Chicago; bill to enjoin the collection of taxes on the stock of the bank; Geo. W. Smith, attorney. (Injunction granted.) 4,741—Abram B. Patcher v. Hy Bowers; confession of judgment, restored papers. 4,742—David M. Ford v. Chicago Water and Gas Pipe Company, *alias* the David M. Ford Manufacturing Company, assumpsit $1,500; Knowlton & Humphreville attorneys. 4,743—Sylvester Remington v. Chicago Water and Gas Pipe Company, case $5,000; Thomas Shirley, attorney. 4,744—Edward F. Thomas, Harry Colson and John Sheldon v. Harmon Lowry, Ole Thompson, T. M. Bradley and Benjamin L. Meaves; case $15,000; A. S. Trude, attorney. 4,745—James Henry v. Powers & Shambery; assumpsit (no amount given); Horace Bennett, attorney. 4,746—Same v. same; assumpsit (no amount); same attorney. 4,747—Same v. same; trespass (no amount); same attorney. 4,748—Joseph O'Brien v. William V. Johnstone et al.; mechanics' lien on land west of Cottage Grove avenue for $273.00; A. B. Baldwin, attorney.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Tree.*]

William Green; robbery; on motion of defendant new trial granted.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

There was no session on Saturday.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

Rev. Professor Swing preached to a very large congregation at McVicker's Theatre yesterday forenoon.

Major Malcomb McDowell claims to be the "law-and-order" candidate for Police Commissioner from North Chicago.

The Chicago engine company received a still alarm for a fire at No. 104 West Monroe street, at 9 o'clock last evening. The loss on building $25, and on furniture, $100; insurance, full.

General Sheridan's fine mule team has succumbed to the situation. The mule is not so much of an ass after all as not to know how to keep up with his horse-cousins.

From his experience yesterday, Alderman Wilce has arrived at the conclusion that the only place to find a man now-a-days is not at the front door of his house, but at his barn. It shortens travel considerably and saves exhaustive remarks to go to the barn without ceremony.

About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening an intoxicated German named Andrew Reiber, while rolling along Monroe street, between State street and Wabash avenue, was attacked by four men, who robbed him of his watch and chain, worth $60. The victim is a stranger in the city, and boards at No. 40 West Randolph street.

At the chapel of the Chicago Theological Seminary, last evening, was organized the Ashland Avenue Presbyterian Church, to supply a need in a rapidly-growing and elegant residence quarter of the city. Several of the resident clergymen of the city officiated.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an old man, named Michael Kavanaugh, fell dead in his residence at the corner of Lake and Lyman streets. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause, as he did not complain or show any symptoms of sickness. Deceased leaves a large family.

Inquiry at several leading stables yesterday showed the sick horses making good progress toward recovery. The horsemen are greatly encouraged by present aspects. The treatment is generally intelligent, and no serious fears are entertained as to the results, especially should the weather continue favorable.

The alarm from Box 26 shortly after 10 o'clock, last evening, was caused by the discovery of fire in the two-story frame building No. 384 Wabash avenue, owned by Edward Jessel, and occupied by John S. Norris as a saloon and restaurant. The damage amounted to about $25; fully insured. The fire was caused by sparks falling from a grate.

A man named George Chipley, died suddenly at No. 284 Fifth avenue, last evening. It is said that a doctor was in attendance upon him previous to his death, but that the proprietor of a drug store in the vicinity refused to fill his prescription because the applicant did not have sufficient money to pay for the medicine. The cause of death is not given, but it is believed to have been a natural one.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday are the following notables: Hon. George W. Cass, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad; ex-Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky; ex-Senator Howard, of Michigan; ex-Senator Harlan, of Iowa; Colonel J. N. Burns, of Missouri; Judge Allen, of Kansas; Hon. Clark E. Carr, of New York; Hon. F. W. Palmer, Iowa; and John R. Stevens, Brooklyn.

Mr. C. W. Keith, a boarder at No. 199 West Washington street, was found dead in bed at half-past 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. When retiring on the previous evening he complained of pains in his chest, and it is presumed from this that death was caused from heart disease. Deceased was 60 years of age, and was engaged in the roofing business, his office being at No. 188 East Madison street. He was a man of wealth and considerable business standing. He had no relatives in this city, but a son and daughter reside in Montreal.

Governor Hoffman is in New York City, and will remain there over Tuesday.

MARRIED.

HINMAN—DEAN—At Taunton, Mass., Oct. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. R. C. Waterston, of Boston, Mr. Josiah Hinman, of Chicago, and Miss Susie E. Dean, daughter of Samuel A. Dean, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

KAVANAGH—In this city, Nov. 3, Michael Kavanagh, aged 68 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHARP—At Oak Park, Ill., Helena May, second daughter of Geo. W. Sharp, aged 10 years and 1 month.

HANIFIN—At his residence, No. 68 Wabash-av., on the 3d inst., at 7 a. m., Owen Hanifin, aged [illegible] years.
Interment in Calvary Cemetery on Tuesday, the 5th inst. Cars will leave the depot at 1 o'clock p. m., stopping at the Rolling Mills to accommodate the friends of the deceased.

GILMAN—At Geneva, Ill., Nov. 1, after a lingering illness, John Gilman, in the 70th year of his age.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REAL ESTATE SALE TO-DAY.

DESIRABLE LOTS

In Blocks 8 and 16 of Sec. 20, Town 39, Range 14.

AT AUCTION,

On Monday Afternoon, November 4, 1872,

ON THE GROUND, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

8 Lots fronting on Throop-st.,
2 Lots fronting on Allport-st.,
Between Evans and Harbine-sts.
6 Lots fronting on Throop-st.,
7 Lots fronting on Allport-st.,
Between Clayton and Twenty-second-sts.
1 Large Lot fronting on Twenty-second-st.
133 Feet corner of and fronting on Allport-st., being Lot 3, a most desirable Lot for a LUMBER DEALER.

Title perfect. Full and complete abstract. Terms, ⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years with interest at 8 per cent.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ALEX. VON WENDT'S
Collection of Paintings
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTON,
ON THURSDAY, NOV. 7,

At 2½ o'clock, p. m., at the new store, No. 238 State-st., just around the corner from Noble's, on Van Buren-st.

Among this valuable collection of paintings, are many from the most celebrated artists, such as Landscape by Fieldhietter; Cattle Scene in Italy, near Modena, by E. Reinhardt; Landscape and Winter Scenes, by Doll; Deerhunt, by E. Wilson; The Earl of Spafford on His Way to Execution, by Ward; Happy Moments of Charles I. at Windsor, by Amberg; Maiden Thoughts by the Sea Shore, by Schonborn; Cow Shed, by Gauerman; the celebrated Rebecca Preparing to Receive Joseph, by Amberg; Truth, by Corregio; Horse Farm, by Von Poggio; Cattle Piece and Evening Scenes by Cupp; Pillage of the Monastery Santa Clara by the Troops of the Duke of Wallenstien, [illegible] by Werner; Scenes in Canada, by Kreighoff; Cromwell's Camp Ready for Battle, by Weverman; Candle Scene, by Wagner; Battle Scene Between the Anglo-Saxons and Tinabernin 140 B. C., by Weverman; The works of Aschaal-Bertram-Gig, Constance, Paul de la Rosch, and many others. All in very rich gold frames, made in the best and latest styles, by Wm. T. Noble & Co.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THE
"Belmont" Paintings.
SALE OF THE
Fine Modern Paintings
COLLECTED AND OWNED BY THE
HONORABLE AUGUST BELMONT, ESQ.,
NEW YORK CITY.

The Messrs. Leavitt beg to announce that Mr. Belmont, about to leave for Europe, has instructed them to sell, by Auction, his Collection of FINE MODERN PAINTINGS, embracing examples by the following Eminent Artists:

Achenbach, A.	Gignoux.	Saneman.
Ansdell.	Guillemin.	Ribbe.
Bellange.	Gerome.	Schwartze.
Beranger.	Helligers.	Seintin.
Bonheur, Rosa.	Hamman.	Stevens, Jos.
Boughton, G. H.	Jacque.	Schouthout, A.
Bliss.	Johnston, Eastman.	Stieke.
Bouguereau.	Ouvrie.	Soye.
Calame.	Knaus.	Troye.
Caraud.	Leutze.	Ten Kate.
Castan.	Leys, Baron & De Noter.	Tiecsand.
Chavet.	Leickert.	Tilton.
DeHaas, M. F. H.	Madou.	Toulmouche.
DeKeyser, N.	Meyer, Louis.	Vande Maaten.
DeDreux.	Meyerheim.	Verschuur.
DeWinter.	Muller, Louis.	Verlat.
Dillens.	Meyer von Bremen.	Van Hove.
DeTaye.	Monfallet.	Verveer.
Eybel.	Merle.	Willems.
Robert-Fleury.	Michael.	Weissenbruch.
Frere, Ed.	Meissonier.	Wilde.
Fenchsel.	Noyeu.	Ziem.
Geyer, Prof.	Tassert.	Zamacoïs.
Girardet, Karl.		

These GRAND WORKS OF ART are on exhibition from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., at the Leavitt Art Rooms, 817 Broadway, New York.

Sale, Tuesday evening, November 12.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Clinton Hall, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

GREAT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
OF
One Hundred Choice Boulevard Lots
FRONTING
ON SOUTH HALSTED,
Green, Peoria, Sangamon, and Morgan-sts.,
CORNER OF
HALSTED-ST. AND FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. BOULEVARD,
MONDAY,
NOVEMBER 4, 1872,
ON THE PREMISES.

These lots are in Subdivision of the [illegible] of the S. E. 1-4 of Section 8, 38, 14. They are splendidly located, being on Halsted-st. and within 90 feet of the Boulevard, [illegible] fine improvements, and are of easy access by the P. Ft. W. & Chicago Railway. The property is very desirable for residences, [illegible] situated in a district where property is increasing in value, they present excellent advantages for an investment or speculation.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN
Will leave Madison-st. Depot at 10 o'clock a. m., on day of sale, stopping at Burlington Crossing, Archer-av., Trumbull-st., and Rock Island Car Shops, returning at [illegible] o'clock p. m.

A FREE LUNCH
Will also be provided. Terms of Sale, [illegible] cash. Purchaser assumes $100 on each lot due 2d of September, 1875. Balance in one and two years, or in instalments of three to six months, as preferred, with interest on deferred payments at 8 per cent, payable annually; 5 per cent discount will be made for cash. TITLE PERFECT. A complete abstract of title will be furnished to every purchaser, and warrantee deed given. The commodations are ample for all who wish to attend this sale, or take a free ride and view the improvements in that locality.
10 per cent deposit will be required at time of sale. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Dry Goods,
CLOTHING, WOOLLENS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.,
at auction, on WEDNESDAY morning, Nov. [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock, at our salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st. We offer in this sale many consignments which must be sold by order of shippers.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT STOCK
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Clothing, Piece Goods, etc.
AT AUCTION,
ON
THURSDAY Morning, Nov. 7, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
At our SALES ROOMS, 85 and 87 Market-st.
By order of GEO. B. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SOUTH SIDE
Residence Property
AT AUCTION,
Friday, November 8, at 2 o'clock p. m.,
ON THE PREMISES.
House and Lot No. 750 Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts., east front.
The house has eight rooms, lot 42 feet front by 235 feet deep. Title perfect, with abstract. Terms of Sale, $2,000 cash, $2,000 in one year, balance in five years with 10 per cent interest. Cottage Grove-av. cars run past the property.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.
Dry Goods,
Piece Goods, Hosiery, Knit Goods, Notions, &c.,
Including a large line of KID and BERLIN GLOVES,
AT AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 5, AT 9½ A. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

WE HAVE ANOTHER LARGE LOT
OF THOSE
Best Rochester and New York city made Women's, Misses' and Children's Serge, Foxed, Oil, Goat and Kid Button and Polish
BOOTS & SHOES
THAT WE SHALL SELL
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.
Bear in mind that the above are in addition to our usual large Catalogue Sale of
Men's, Boys' and Youths', Women's, Misses', and Children's Wear.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

PROMPT DELIVERY
OF ALL BOOTS AND SHOES
That may be bought at our Wednesday Sale of Nov. [illegible] we have arranged for, and buyers can depend upon finding an ELEGANT STOCK and GET THEIR PURCHASES HOME PROMPTLY.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

THAT LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
EASTERN FURNITURE
has arrived, and housekeepers will find it for their interest to make an effort to attend its sale at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at 9½ a. m., by
GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

OUR SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
Of Thursday, Nov. 7, at 9 1-2 a. m.
Will be still more attractive than any of our previous large sales of
Fancy China Ware, German Toys and Fancy Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Great Bargains!
Forced sale at auction of
35 RESIDENCE LOTS
in Sherman's Addition to Holstein, corner Robey and Armitage-av. Sale to take place on the grounds, TUESDAY, Nov. 5, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. [illegible] Terms easy. An omnibus will leave the Sherman House at 1 o'clock, sharp, for accommodation of those wishing to attend sale.
W. O. OSGOOD & CO.

VOLUME 26.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CARDS.

To the Trade.

[...]e Horse Distemper having [...]ed so severe as to temporarily [...]ent delivery of goods at the [...]ous Railroad Depots, by the [...]nary means, we have this day [...]e arrangements to deliver all [...]s ordered of us, at all the rail[...] depots named below, by [...]ns of a Steam Barge, via river, [...]arrangement to hold good un[...] [...]orses can be again used:

[...] Burlington & Quincy, [...] & Northwestern, [...] Rock Island & Pacific, [...] & Alton, [...] Ft. W. & Chicago, [...] Central. W. J. Quan & Co., Hurlbut & Edsall, Boies, Fay & Conkey, Warner, Marston & Felix, Harmon, Messer & Co.

[...]OX TEAMS.

[...] are happy to inform our [...]ers that we have secured Ox [...]ms, and that there will be no [...]y in the shipment of goods [...] our house.

[...]LLER BROS. & KEEP, [...]olesale Hardware & Cutlery, 19 Lake-st.

[...]o Delay!

[...]ccount of HORSE DISTEMPER. All orders will be filled [...]ptly, and shipped same [...] received.

[...]LD, LEITER & CO. [...] Madison and Market-sts.

[...]ILL ON EARTH!

[...] accomplished under the circum[...] the delivery of all Express matter [...] to consignees in Chicago up to this [...] and having forwarded all matter [...] to us by regular connecting trains, [...] now safely say to all our Chicago [...] that they may rely upon it that all [...] entrusted to us will be not only de[...] but will be forwarded promptly by [...] arriving and departing from our [...] are unable at present to make our [...] but as soon as we can our cus[...] will be promptly notified through our [...]. H. D. COLVIN, Agent, [...] Office United States Express Com[...] 59 & 61 West Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE.

[...]HEAP LOTS.

[...]UST BE SOLD.

[...] Halsted and Burling-sts., between Centre [...] at $800 to $900 each. These lots are [...] just outside the fire limits, in a good neigh[...] street cars, schools, &c. Title perfect. CHAPMAN & BARBER, 90 LaSalle-st., Room 26.

WANTED.

WANTED.

[...]quitable Life Assurance Society of the [...]tates, whose business is larger than [...]y other in the world, want three or [...] best men in the city to represent the [...] here as Agents and Solicitors. Apply [...]ce of the Northwestern Department, [...]earborn and Washington-sts.

WANTED.

[...] experience, who is acting as Agent or Bro[...] INSURANCE, to join a party from the East [...] Agencies of several responsible and well[...] companies. Apply at DICKSON & COOPER'S, [...] from 9 to 12 a. m.

FINANCIAL.

WHY NOT

[...] Claims, Bills, Notes, Accounts, &c. [...] the country, to FRASIER'S MERCAN[...] COLLECTION AGENCY, for collection. No attor[...] East Madison-st.

[...]ans Negotiated

[...] in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 128 East Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

[...] year old, well-broken, matched Oxen. Took [...] for two years at Iowa State Fair. Apply to S. B. CHASE & CO., 178 South Water-st.

[...]RY S. JAFFRAY, ARCHITECT, [...]oved to No. 88 EAST WASHING[...] near Dearborn.

[...]ars & Bill-Head Boxes, Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

[...]M. W. JONES, STATIONER, [...] & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. [...] Work and Office Outfits a specialty. [...] Wabash-av.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

[...]